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THE GHOST RAISER

My uncle Pengley, who commenced his commercial career very early in the present century as a tinman, *will* tell stories. Among them, he has his Single Ghost story so often, that I am justly tired of it. In self-defence, therefore, I publish the tale, in order that when next the good, kind old gentleman offers to bore us with it, everybody may say they know it. I remember every word of it.

One fine autumn evening, about forty years ago, I was travelling on horseback from Shrewsbury to Chester. I felt tolerably tired, and was beginning to look out for some snug wayside inn, where I might pass the night, when a sudden and violent thunder-storm came on. My horse, scared by the lightning, fairly took the bridle between its teeth, and started off with me at full gallop through lanes and cross-roads, until I at length managed to pull him up just near the door of a neat looking country inn.

"Well," thought I, "there was wit in your madness, old boy, since it brought us to this comfortable refuge." And alighting, I gave him in charge to the stout farmer's boy who acted as ostler. The inn-kitchen, which was also the best room, was large, clean, neat, and comfortable, very like the pleasant hostelry described by Izaak Walton. There were several travellers already in the room—probably, like myself, driven there for shelter—and they were all warming themselves by the blazing fire while waiting for supper. I joined the party. Presently, being summoned by the hostess, we all sat down, twelve in number, to a smoking repast of bacon and eggs, corned beef and carrots, and stewed hare.

The conversation naturally turned on the mishaps occasioned by the storm, of which every one seemed to have had his full share. One had been thrown off his horse; another, driving in a gig, had been upset into a muddy dyke; all had got a thorough wetting, and agreed unanimously that it was dreadful weather—a regular witches' sabbath.

"Witches and ghosts prefer for their sabbath a fine moonlight night to such weather as this!"

These words were uttered in a solemn tone, and with strange emphasis, by one of the company. He was a tall, dark-looking man, and I had set him down in my own mind as a travelling merchant or pedlar. My next neighbor was a very well looking, fashionably dressed young man, who, turning into a peal of laughter, said:

"You must know the manners and customs of ghosts very well, to be able to tell that they dislike getting wet or muddy!"

The first speaker, giving him a dark fierce look, said:

"Young man, speak not so lightly of things above your comprehension."

"Do you mean to imply that there are such things as ghosts?"

"Perhaps there are, if you had courage to look them."

The young man stood up, flushed with anger, but presently resuming his seat, he said calmly:

"Your valor should cost you dear, if it were such a foolish one."

"A foolish one!" exclaimed the merchant, throwing on the table a heavy leathern purse. "There are fifty guineas. I am content to lose them, if, before the hour is ended, I do not succeed in showing you, who are so obstinately prejudiced, the form of any one of your deceased friends; and if, after you have recognised him, you will allow him to kiss your lips!"

We all looked at each other, but my young neighbor, still in the same mocking manner, replied:

"You will do that, will you?"

"Yes," said the other—"I will stake these fifty guineas, on condition that you will pay a similar sum, if you lose."

After a short silence, the young man said gaily:

"Fifty guineas, my worthy sorcerer, are more than a poor college *sizar* ever possessed; but here are five, which, if you are satisfied, I shall be most willing to wager."

The other took up his purse, saying, in a contemptuous tone:

"Young gentleman, you wish to draw back?"

"I draw back!" exclaimed the student. "Well, if I had the fifty guineas, you should see whether I wish to draw back!"

"Here," said I, "are four guineas, which I will stake on your wager."

No sooner had I made this proposition than the rest of the company, attracted by the singularity of the affair, came forward to lay down their moneys; and in a minute or two the fifty pounds were subscribed. The merchant appeared so sure of winning, that he placed all the stakes in the student's hands, and prepared for his experiment. We selected for the purpose a small summer-house in the garden, perfectly isolated, and having no means of exit but a window and a door, which we carefully fastened, after placing the young man within. We put writing materials on a small table in the summer-house, and took away the candles. We remained outside, with the pedlar amongst us. In a low solemn voice he began to chant the following lines:—

"Oh! what floats slow from the ocean caves
And the stormy surf?
The phantom pale sets his blackened foot
On the fresh green turf."

Then raising his voice solemnly, he said:

"You asked to see your friend, Francis Villiers, who was drowned three years ago, off the coast of South America—what do you see?"

"I see," replied the student, "a white light shining near the window; but it has no form; it is like an uncertain cloud."

We—the spectators—remained profoundly silent.

"Are you afraid?" asked the merchant, in a cold voice.

"I am not," replied the student firmly.

After a moment's silence, the pedlar stamped three times on the ground, and sang:

"And the phantom white, whose clay-cold face
Was once so fair,
Drips with his shroud his clinging vest
And his sea-tossed hair."

Once more the solemn question:

"You, who would see revealed the mysteries of the tomb—what do you see now?"

The student answered, in a calm voice, but like that of a man describing things as they pass before him:

"I see the cloud taking the form of a phantom: its head is covered with a long veil—it stands still!"

"Are you afraid?"

"I am not!"

We looked at each other in horror-stricken silence, while the merchant, raising his arms above his head, chanted, in a sepulchral voice:

"And the phantom said, as he rose from the wave
He shall know me in sooth!
I will go to my friend, gay, smiling, and fond,
As in our first youth!"

"What do you see?" said he.

"I see the phantom advance; he lifts his veil—'tis Francis Villiers! he approaches the table—he writes!—'tis his signature!"

"Are you afraid?"

A fearful moment of silence ensued; then the student replies, but in an altered voice:

"I am not."

With strange and frantic gestures, the merchant then sang:

And the phantom said to the mocking seer,
I come from the South;
Put thy hand on my hand, thy heart on my heart,
Thy mouth on my mouth!

"What do you see?"

"He comes—he approaches—he pursues me—he is stretching out his arms—he will have me! Help! help! Save me!"

"Are you afraid *now?*" asked the merchant, in a mocking voice.

A piercing cry, and then a stifled groan, were the only reply to this terrible question.

"Help that rash youth!" said the merchant bitterly. "I have, I think, won the wager; but it is sufficient for me to have given him a lesson. Let him keep the money, and be wiser for the future."

He walked rapidly away. We opened the door of the summer-house, and found the student in convulsions. A paper signed with the name "Francis Villiers," was on the table. As soon as the student's senses were restored, he asked vehemently where was the vile sorcerer who had subjected him to such a horrible ordeal—he would kill him! He sought him throughout the inn in vain; then, with the speed of a madman, he dashed off across the fields in pursuit of him—and we never saw either of them again. That, children, is my Ghost story!

"And how is it, uncle, that after *that*, you don't believe in ghosts?" said I, the first time I heard it.

"Because, my boy," replied my uncle, "neither the student nor the merchant ever returned; and the forty-five guineas, belonging to me and the other travellers, continued equally invisible. Those two swindlers carried them off, after having acted a farce, which we, like ninnies, believed to be real."

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC!

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.

The fine steamship *Atlantic* has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 3rd. Her news has been mainly anticipated by the *Arabia*, which sailed on the 4th.

The London *Star* says, it was expected in some quarters that Villiers, a brother of Lord Clarendon, would be appointed Minister to Washington.

The Liverpool firms of McLarty & Co., and London, McLarty & Co., had suspended payment. Liabilities 150,000 pounds. This is a *rumor*, it is said, to which but little credit is attached.

Sir Henry Holland, the Queen's Physician, who was a passenger in the *Canadian*, is deputed to observe if the climate is such as the Queen might trust her person with in the event of her consenting to visit Canada.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE DISBANDED FOR THE PRESENT!

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.

The steamer *George Law* with San Francisco dates to the 20th inst. arrived today, bringing $1,000,000 in specie.

The Vigilance Committee had unconditionally released Judge Terry. They had a grand parade of the troops, numbering four or five thousand; all well appointed. The Committee has not officially disbanded, but it is understood that their functions have ceased for the present. Companies are returning their arms—the organization is to reassemble in case of necessity.

The Republican nominating convention meets on the 27th.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.

Tremendous Destruction of Grain.—Three immense gain warehouses, belonging respectively to Messrs. S. B. Pomeroy, Geo. W. Dale and Charles Woodworth, were burned yesterday with 90,000 bushels of grain. Loss $100,000.

The Revenue.—We learn that about twenty Sheriffs have settled with the Comptroller and Treasurer. The law requires all of them to settle by the 1st of October. We learn that the increase of the revenue will be about twenty-five per cent.—*Standard.*

The State Fair.—The Executive Committee of the State Society are actively engaged in arrangements for the approaching State Fair. The Fair Grounds are to be improved in several respects. A wing room is being added on the south to Floral Hall, and an additional awning is to be erected, running west from Floral Hall, arranged with seats for the accommodation of visitors. A stand is also to be erected for the Editorial corps.

We learn that the track will be put in fine order for the trial of horses; and it is expected that there will be a better display of horses than at any previous Fair.

We shall publish in our next, a list of the judges appointed to award premiums.

Standard.

The Fayetteville *Observer* thinks the informant of the *Journal*, is probably in error, in his statement of Mr. Osborne's position. The report of the Wadesboro' meeting of the 10th, leaves no ground for doubt upon that subject. That report, published in yesterday's *Journal*, was furnished by a gentleman whose intelligence and standing guarantee any statement he may make. And we are further informed by gentlemen who have recently conversed with Mr. Osborne, that his recent, as well as his anticipated course, agrees fully with the views expressed by him in conversation.—*Wil. Journal.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1856.

THE STANDARD AND MR. FILLMORE.—We take the following paragraph from an editorial article in the Raleigh Standard of last Saturday:

"The election of Fremont would inevitably lead to a separation of the States. Even if no overt or direct act of dissolution should take place, he could not carry on the government in the South. No true or decent Southern man would accept office under him; and our people would never submit to have their post-offices, custom-houses and the like, filled with Fremont's Yankee abolitionists. We would not expect nor ask the Northern people to submit in a similar case—and we will not submit. Suppose, for example, the Southern people, having the power to elect a President, should nominate a candidate on sectional grounds, pledged to wield all the powers of the federal government to extend and propagate domestic slavery, and pledged to measures of gross aggression, without regard to the Constitution, on the rights and property of the Northern people; and suppose they should elect such a candidate—what would the North do? They would resist it, and they ought to resist it. They would regard it as a virtual dissolution of the Union, and would act accordingly. The Union can neither be administered nor can it exist on sectional grounds."

The following paragraphs, as most of our readers will recollect, are taken from Mr. Fillmore's speech at Albany, a few weeks ago:

"But this is not all, sir. We see a political party presenting candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, selected for the first time from the free States alone, with the avowed purpose of electing these candidates by suffrages of one part of the Union only, to rule over the whole United States. Can it be possible that those who are engaged in such a measure can have seriously reflected upon the consequences which must inevitably follow, in case of success? (Cheers.) Can they have the madness, or the folly to believe that our Southern brethren would submit to be governed by such a Chief Magistrate (Cheers.) Would he be required to follow the same rule prescribed by those who elected him, in making his appointments? If a man living South of Mason and Dixon's line be not worthy to be President or Vice President, would it be proper to select one from the same quarter, as one of his Cabinet Council, or to represent the nation in a foreign country? Or, indeed, to collect the revenue, or administer the laws of the United States? If not, what new rule is the President to adopt in selecting men for office, that the people themselves discard in selecting him?

"These are serious, but practical questions, and in order to appreciate them fully, it is only necessary to turn the tables upon ourselves. Suppose that the South, having a majority of the Electoral votes, should declare that they would only have slaveholders for President and Vice-President, and should elect such by their exclusive suffrages to rule over us at the North. Do you think we would submit to it? No not for a moment. (Applause.) And do you believe that your Southern brethren are less sensitive on this subject than you are, or less jealous of their rights? (Tremendous cheering.) If you do, let me tell you that you are mistaken. And, therefore, you see that if this sectional party succeeds, it leads inevitably to the destruction of this beautiful fabric reared by our forefathers, cemented by their blood, and bequeathed to us as a priceless inheritance.

"I tell you, my friends, that I speak warmly on this subject, for I feel that we are in danger. I am determined to make a clean breast of it. I will wash my hands of the consequences, whatever they may be; and I tell you that we are treading upon the brink of a volcano, that is liable at any moment to burst forth and overwhelm the nation. *I might, by soft words, hold out delusive hopes, and thereby win votes. But I can never consent to be one thing to the North and another to the South. I should despise myself if I could be guilty of such evasion.* (Tumultuous applause.) *For my conscience would still ask, with the dramatic poet*—

"Is there not some secret curse—
Some hidden thunder-bolt red with immortal wrath—
To blast the wretch who owes his greatness
To his country's ruin?" (Cheers.)

"*In the language of the lamented, immortal Clay*—"*I would rather be right than be President.*" (Enthusiastic and prolonged cheers.)

The Standard's article, as the reader will see, is *Mr. Fillmore's speech condensed.*

So far the Standard and Mr. Fillmore agree. But there is this difference: The *Standard* publishes its statement in the South, where all are opposed to Fremont, where nothing can be lost by denouncing his party and its doctrines; and where much present success (though future disaster) may be gained if the people can be convinced that the Democracy alone are the defenders of Southern interests and honor. *Mr. Fillmore*, on the contrary, takes precisely the position occupied by the Standard, and boldly proclaims it—where? At Albany, at Rochester, in a Northern State, in the very heart of the abolition country; in a section where dodging the issue, or taking the popular side, would gain him votes, would help to make him President; in a section where his manly avowals of national feeling, his strong advocacy of Southern rights and stronger condemnation of Northern wrongs, it was thought at the time, would jeopard, if they did not destroy his chances of success. But "he would rather be right than be President;" and he *was* right, and may yet be President.

Now, we ask the Standard, in all kindness, which is the more useful, we do not say *better*, friend to the South? The Standard or Mr. Fillmore? The Standard's appeals have no effect, for they are not read North of Mason's and Dixon's; they lose the Standard no subscribers, for they express the feelings of all the Standard's readers. Mr. Fillmore's appeals are made to those who are warring upon us, made with almost entire certainty that *he* will lose, though his *country* may gain by them. Which, we ask, is the more useful to the South?

And in all fairness, for we are no partisans, we ask the Standard again, is it fair, is it honorable, is it good for the South, is it RIGHT, that Mr. Fillmore should be denounced by the Standard and its allies at the South as an abolitionist, as not a national man, as not to be trusted by the South, in fact as little or no better than Mr Fremont? Has the South so many friends at the North that any of them can be carelessly cast aside? And is there not danger, nay, is it not certain, that men at the North, seeing the manner in which the South treats those who, for its sake and the country's sake, defy its assailants in their strongholds, will leave the South to take care of itself, and join in the popular fanaticism which they have heretofore endeavored to stem?

We ask justice, nothing but sheer justice, we are not asking the Standard's support, for Mr. Fillmore. And we ask it with the more confidence, that *we*, as the Standard knows and has repeatedly declared, have not lacked the independence to recognize and applaud the friends, to single out and condemn the enemies of the South, in whatever Northern party found, and offending whatever Southern party we might. Does the Standard think it justice to Mr. Fillmore to embody his sentiments spoken at the North, in its editorials at the South, and at the same time denounce Mr. Fillmore as not to be trusted by the South?

FREMONT AND THE DEMOCRACY.—Gov. Floyd, of Virginia, denies that he ever made any proposition to Fremont, either on his own account or that of others. He says that he had an interview with Fremont, and that *he* broke it off because Fremont avowed abolition sentiments.

The Richmond Enquirer says that there is no Fremont electoral ticket in Virginia and that there will be none. We know nothing about the matter except that there is such a ticket published; and here it is as it appeared in the Norfolk Argus, a Democratic paper:

"*Fremont in Virginia.*—A Fremont and Dayton electoral ticket has been formed for this State. The following is the list, complete, save two electors for the State at large:

Dist 1—Charles W. Newton, of Taylor.
2—Andrew S. Holden, of Harrison.
3—John S. Barns, of Marion.
4—R. W. Carruthers, of Monongahela.
5—Job Crabtree, of Lee.
6—Absalom George, of Taylor.
7—Wm. Laute, of Monongahela.
8—James T. McIver, of Scott.
9—Isaac Parsons, of Hampshire.
10—James B. Lee, of Pendleton.
11—Joseph Kelley, of Russell.
12—Hiram Riggs, of Scott.
13—E. T. Broaddus, of Preston.

Mr. Andrew S. Holden, of Harrison, is the elector for the Norfolk District. Suppose Andy pays us a visit; we will present him with the handsomest coat made from the inside of the pine and the outside of the goose that he ever laid eyes on. So come along Andy."

These men, says the Richmond Whig, were all Democratic members of the last Virginia Legislature, in which they acquired unenviable reputation by votes in perfect keeping with their present support of Fremont.

Is This So?—We hear it confidently asserted by gentlemen of both political parties from the first congressional district of our State that the intimate personal and political friends of Mr. Rayner openly avow their preference for Fremont's over Mr. Buchanan's election to the presidency. These gentlemen likewise affirm that Mr. Rayner has been heard to announce the same sentiment of preference. Now, we do not charge that Mr. Rayner has avowed a sentiment so treasonable to the South. We would not do that gentleman or any other intentional wrong, or misrepresent his political opinions. But such is the report in this section; and, if it be untounded, as we hope it is, he owes it to himself and to North Carolina, at whose hands he has in times past received high honor, to set himself right before the public. Such a sentiment, by whomsoever uttered, is traitorous to the South, and we pronounce him who expresses it an unqualified traitor. *Qui capit, ille facit.*

We copy the above paragraph from the Warrenton News. What may have been the expressions of Mr. Rayner, or of his intimate personal and political friends, we know not: But has it failed to occur to the News that what it attributes on the strength of a rumor to Mr. Rayner, has been publicly done by its own party friends in Virginia, Florida, and Mississippi? The Richmond Whig proposed that a union electoral ticket should be chosen in that State, and their vote cast for Mr. Buchanan or for Mr. Fillmore, as might be necessary to defeat Fremont. The proposition was rejected by the Richmond Enquirer, the Democratic central organ.

Mr. Cabell, of Florida, made the same proposition to each of the Democratic electors in that State, and by each it was rejected.

And in the Wilmington Herald, of yesterday morning, we see that "Governor Mathews, of Mississippi, has declared that the Democratic electors in that State would not vote for Mr. Fillmore, *even to prevent the election of Fremont.* Gov. M. is one of the Democratic electors. The proof for this remarkable statement can be given if required."

HON. JNO. M. CLAYTON.—The Intelligencer publishes a letter from Mr. Clayton avowing his purpose to take no part in the Presidential canvass. He agrees with neither of the parties in the field, differs with each of the candidates for the Presidency, and therefore stands aloof, ready to yield his support to all proper measures adopted by the successful candidate.

NEW COTTON.—We learn that several leads of new Cotton have been brought to town within the past few days, and sold to manufacturers at 12 cents, being a fraction above New York price.

The Hon. D. M. Barringer, of this State, has published a letter declaring his intention to support Buchanan and Breckinridge.

LETTERS FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12

I was surprised and gratified to see in the Observer of Monday, which I received last night, that our State has appointed a number of Delegates to the Whig National Convention. If I had been aware of this earlier, there would have been no necessity for my staying to attend the Convention, for I presume that others from North Carolina will be there.

Politics is the theme of discussion among all classes here. I never heard any thing like it before. And I am sorry to say, that Fremont men are to be met with at every turn. The fact of Fremont having been once a Roman Catholic will have a material bearing on the election, however little it should have. The Express has been endeavoring to get out positive testimony, which is known to exist, but in such a form as to preclude its use—for instance, the testimony of a Romish Priest who knows all about it. I supposed that such a fact would help Fremont by attracting to him the votes of that very numerous sect. But it is otherwise regarded by politicians here. In the first place, it is supposed that the anti-Romanists, (who are in this part of the country bitterly hostile to that sect,) will go against any man who ever was a Romanist, especially one who, in quitting that sect, never adopted any other. And then it is further supposed that the Romanists will be against him because he quit them. They may be right. And a severe article against him in the Freeman's Journal (a Romish paper) indicates that they are. It reproaches Greeley, &c., for the meanness of denying that Fremont had been a Romanist, a fact which it says can be proved by any number of persons. I see that the Herald of this morning is either alarmed or affects to be so, at the idea that the Roman Catholics of this State are about to be "sold!" to the democracy and the K. N's—that they are to vote for Buchanan for President and for Thomas Brooks for Governor of this State. I know not what truth there may be in this, but I heard a leading Fillmore man talking in high spirits on the prospect of separating the Romanists from the Fremont party.

I see that the renowned Burlingame delivered a speech in Newark, 8 miles from this city, yesterday. And it is a noticeable fact, that whilst Brooks meets with a triumphal reception from his South Carolina people, whom he has more deeply injured than any other man ever injured them, Burlingame and Sumner meet with an equally warm reception here, where their pusillanimity is called courage. Each section ought to be ashamed of its champions, instead of making demi-gods of them. The Herald has the following notice of Burlingame's appearance on the stand:—

Hon. Anson Burlingame then came forward. It would be difficult to describe the enthusiasm with which he was received. At the stand at the other end of the Park, Colonel Snow had been addressing some three thousand people, but as soon as Mr. Burlingame was announced a stampede took place, not a man remained, and in the excitement of the moment the banners and flags were left by their owners.

The speaker reviewed the history of human bondage from Pope Martin V. downward. Slavery came to this country, and the Cavaliers of the South accepted it, but the Puritans of the North refused it. At the period of the Revolution slavery existed, more or less, throughout the colonies; but the Fathers of our Independence believed it would die out in fifty years. The accident of cotton, however, gave it pecuniary power, through the voting clause in the constitution.

There is a slight inaccuracy or two in Mr. Burlingame's facts. Slavery did not "come" to this country: it was *brought* here by the neighbors of Mr. Burlingame, Northern men, and brought here by them alone. They realized immense fortunes out of it, and do not even yet give up the trade, though it is denounced as piracy by the laws of most of the civilized nations of the world, including our own. The Puritans of the North did *not* refuse it. They had slaves, but, finding it more profitable to *sell* them than to work them, they *did* sell them, and then prohibited slavery. They took good care first to sell out to the South.

Mr. Burlingame continued as follows, showing very plainly that *it* the brains come from the North, he himself has not a very large share of the article:—

The brains of the cabinet come from the North. Caleb Cushing, that Satan of industry, is a Northern man; and Marcy, who has got a free soil side to him, though the larger half is pro-slavery. But these two men are counterbalanced by Charles Sumner. [Repeated cheers broke forth at this name and silence was with difficulty restored after several minutes.] Mr. Burlingame spoke of Mr. Sumner's health, and stated that he believed he would be spared to his country; yet if he quitted this earth, the great spirit of Charles Sumner would walk across our land forever and ever, as a witness for liberty. In continuing the comparison of the States, the speaker exerted the mirth of his audience by describing the first families living half the year on oysters and the other half on past recollection; and so deficient of capital are they, that they are forced to anticipate their crops. A South Carolinian had turned of the South marching on Washington in the event of Fremont's election, and seizing the archives of the government. Mr. Burlingame hoped they would display more courage in such an attack, than they displayed in defending the city during the last war, when they ran away and gave as excuse the fear of their slaves rising in their absence.

Mr. Burlingame retired amidst the most vociferous cheering, and a general rush to shake hands with him.

Mr. Burlingame, who thus talks of "courage," has not, I believe, made his appearance in Washington since his last defiance to Mr. Brooks. Can it be a want of courage that kept him away?

I have written the above in the Trade Sale room, in the midst of all sorts of "noise and confusion." Just by my side, among other sounds, is a hot discussion going on in a loud tone between a violent Fremonter and a man who is opposed to Fremont, but does not say whom he is for. I fear I have not made a very readable letter under such circumstances.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13

The great Fillmore Procession came off last night. And it was indeed a great affair. A description of it would be but a repetition, in the main, of what I wrote of the Buchanan procession on Tuesday night. There were acres of people assembled before the march began, tens of thousands in the procession, and hundreds of thousands in Broadway, looking on. Banners, and transparencies, and temples, and cars, and carriages, fire works, Drummond lights, Roman candles, torch lights, torches, with music and shouts and cheers and waving of handkerchiefs, from the thousands in and out of the procession, altogether formed such a scene as can only be gotten up in New York, and which I shall probably never see again.

I went up with a city friend to the place of assemblage early in the evening. There seemed then to be countless thousands there. But we strolled off for half an hour into one of the by-streets to see some of the Clubs march up, and when we got back the crowd had quadrupled, we could not penetrate to its centre, where the speakers were holding forth from four stands, but went to our hotel to get a good place to see the procession as it marched down Broadway. It took exactly an hour to pass—not so long a time as the Locofoco procession, but it was formed from 5 to 20 abreast, and marched much more rapidly and compactly, so that I am satisfied there were at least as many in this procession, as in the other. There were, besides, scarcely any boys in the procession last night, and apparently thousands on Tuesday night. There were more handsome banners, and fewer transparencies and bands of music, (though many of both,) than the Locos had.

Altogether it was a very great affair, and the friends of Fillmore in the city showed that they were delighted with its success—as strangers were with its grandeur.

It is understood that the Fremont party are getting up a similar display. But I shall not be here to see it.

POLITICAL DISCUSSION.

Recently Mr. John M. Botts delivered a very strong and able speech at Taylor's springs, in Rockingham county, Virginia, in favor of Mr. Fillmore. He was replied to by Mr. Harris, the Democratic elector for that district. During his speech Mr. Harris several times alluded to Mr. Botts's opinion on the subject of the power of Congress to legislate for the Territories, and asked and dared that gentleman to answer whether he and Martin Van Buren did not occupy the same position upon that question.

Mr. Botts rose, and remarked, that as he was not a candidate for the Presidency, his opinions were not in issue in this canvass. He would, however, ask the gentleman who had propounded the inquiry, whether he considered an admission of the constitutional power of Congress to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the Territories an insuperable objection to a candidate for the Presidency?

Mr. Harris. I certainly do.

Mr. Botts. Then you, of course, would not vote for me if I were a candidate, and held the opinion?

Mr. Harris. No; and, so help me heaven, I would vote for no man for any office who subscribed to so dangerous and odious a doctrine!

Mr. Botts. Very well, sir; my opinion is not a matter of vital importance in this canvass, but I will read for your especial edification and instruction, the following declaration:

"Having urged the adoption of the Missouri Compromise, the inference is inevitable that Congress, in my opinion, possesses the power to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the Territories. This sovereign power in Congress must, from its nature, be exclusive."

I quote from the "Sanford letter" of James Buchanan!

Such a shout of laughter we have never heard as followed this "sell-ucer," and Mr. Harris stood covered with confusion, looking for a few moments, as a lady present expressed it, "as if he had an attack of lock jaw." "You are pledged against Buchanan," came up from all parts of the crowd.

After a few minutes, the Democratic orator stammered out that Mr. Buchanan's real opinion was, that Congress had the power to legislate for the protection of slavery, but no power to legislate for its prohibition.

"Indeed!" rejoined Mr. Botts, "when you think the power exists to legislate on one side of the question, but not on the other! Mr. Buchanan will hardly thank you for that compliment to his intelligence. Will you be so kind as to point out the particular clause of the constitution from which you derive this novel and brilliant conception of yours?"

Mr. Harris had of course, no answer to make.

When Mr. Harris sat down, Mr. Botts took the stand, and told Mr. H. that the difference between the opinions of Martin Van Buren and the rest of Mr. Buchanan's supporters at the North and himself, consists in the very important distinction that, whilst they urge the exercise by Congress of the right to adopt the Wilmot Proviso, viz: to prevent the further extension of slavery, he [Mr. Botts] had always strenuously opposed the exercise of any such power. Mr. H. (Mr. Harris) had taken a very active share in the Fillmore thus far canvass against Mr. Botts's construction of constitutional power.

Are you aware, sir, said Mr. B., that in order to sustain Mr. Fillmore's position on this question, the painful necessity was forced upon you, of proving my whole party to the South, as the author and proposer of that very resolution you so strongly condemn him for voting against, and that you received votes from the unavailable dilemma of opposing my course at the moment you were attempting to excite prejudice against the whole South in my person? But I will not pursue this subject further, as I am sure you will already feel sufficiently mortified at the exposure of Buchanan's want of consistency. [Buchanan could just as Mr. Fillmore did.] Amidst the laughter and applause consequent upon this last sally, Mr. Botts concluded.—*Rich. Amer.*

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The National Whig Convention assembled in the Hall of the Maryland Institute at 12 o'clock to-day, and we give below the proceedings up to the latest moment, previous to putting our paper to press. In order to make our reports as full and reliable as possible, we have secured Mr. Wm. G. Parkhurst, of Washington, one of the most talented phonographic reporters of the day, who has under him an able corps of assistants.

The vast hall of the Institute presented a very brilliant appearance to-day. It has been most tastefully fitted up by the Executive Committee, under the directions of that indefatigable Old Line Whig, Wm. H. Young, Esq., the Chairman, who has labored unceasingly in his arduous undertaking, and has now the satisfaction of knowing that the accommodations provided for the comfort of the members of the Convention has never been surpassed on any similar occasion. The platform is erected in the centre of the hall, of sufficient capacity to seat four hundred delegates, with the rostrum on the west side of the hall. On the east side a passage is left for spectators to pass around to the rear of the staging, so that a large number can be accommodated within hearing distance of the speakers. The rostrum and desks for the President and Secretaries of the Convention have been tastefully decorated by Mr. E. A. Gibbs. The American flag forms a canopy under the gallery, the edge of which and the rostrum beneath is beautifully festooned with the national colors, giving a pleasing and appropriate effect to the whole arrangements.

The galleries were filled long before the assembling of the Convention by ladies and those gentlemen accompanying them, and as the delegates appeared upon the platform, their fine personal appearance and the evidences of talent and respectability displayed by them were subjects of general remark. Indeed, it seems to be universally conceded that even in this city of conventions no preceding assemblage of a similar kind has ever been composed of a body of delegates so thoroughly select or so worthy of representing the noble old Whig party.

Previous to the organization of the Convention, the recognition of old friends and the inspiriting nature of the assemblage caused a premonitory bustle and animation which demonstrated the intense interest evolved by this important convocation of patriotic men of a recently great and powerful party, intent upon resuscitating its energies, and putting forth one giant effort to re-unite our country from fratricidal strife and the ultra fanaticism of the North and South.

Here follows a long list of Delegates from 26 States. From North Carolina there were present:

Gov. Wm. A. Graham,	Ralph Dorrell,
Gov. Jno. M. Morehead,	Geo. W. Mordecai,
Hon. John H. Bryan,	Henry Whitter,
Chas. L. Henton,	Levin Carmichal,
Hon. Jas. T. Morehead,	Addison Mangum,
B. A. Kittrell,	E. J. Hale,
D. B. Brooks,	Wm. Thompson,
Francis Nixon,	Wm. A. Lash,
Thos. F. Jones,	Jeptha White,
Thomas J. Hoskins,	Edward Yarborough,
John Nicholson,	W. T. Rankin,
Giles Mebane,	James Banks,
Jos. Caruthers,	James Piper
Parker Rand,	

THE ORGANIZATION.

At 12 o'clock the vast hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. On motion of William Schley, Esq., of Baltimore, Ex-Governor Washington Hunt, of New York, was called to the Chair, as temporary president, preliminary to a permanent organization. He ascended the platform amid prolonged applause. As soon as order had been somewhat restored, Gov. Hunt said:

Gentlemen:—I receive this expression of your kindness and confidence with emotions of gratitude which it would be difficult for language to express. In return I must ask you to receive my sincere and heartfelt acknowledgements. We have assembled, gentlemen, at a most critical and interesting period in our national progress. For the first time in our history, we behold two formidable parties organized on sectional and geographical differences, contending in fierce and hostile array for the possession of the executive power of this Government. We have assembled gentlemen, in the name of the Constitution and the Union, (cheers) to appeal to the patriotism, and reason, and sober judgment of the American people, to separate the violent and reckless combatants; and, above all, we propose to call upon the Whigs of the Union to interpose to command a peace. (Applause.) Sixty years ago, George Washington, the father of his country, (cheers,) as the last most precious legacy which he could bequeath to his countrymen, warned the American people against the formation of parties founded upon geographical distinctions. This morning as I gazed upon the form of that venerable and illustrious man who stands at the head of the most glorious and illustrious monument which has yet been reared to his memory, as I contemplated those serene and majestic features, me thought I saw a shade of sadness and melancholy steal over his brow, and in another moment it appeared to me that he frowned indignantly upon the attempt which is now being made to alienate one portion of our country from the rest, and to enfeeble the sacred ties which link together its various parts. (Cheers.)

Will the American people listen to the warnings of Washington? Will they be animated by his spirit of patriotism and devotion to the country, to the unity of the country, and to blending those interests which constitute our nation and one people? Will they set their faces against the formation of sectional and geographical parties, or will they yield to the suggestions of passion, violence and local prejudice? That is the appeal that is to be made. We have assembled on this occasion to do our part towards rescuing our native land and its free institutions from the dangers that surround it. (Applause.) Let us proclaim that there shall be no geographical parties permitted to seize the government of our country, and to rend the Union which has bound us together so long, and made us so happy and prosperous and united a people. (Cheers.)

It is a singular and most beautiful coincidence, gentlemen, that on this very day, the 17th of September, 1796, the Farewell Address of Washington was issued to the people. It bears date on the 17th of September sixty years ago, and goes to show that nothing less than the whole country, the whole expanse of the American continent which belongs to us, could confine his patriotic thoughts and aspirations. Instead of dating it at any particular place, he dated it the "United States," showing that the whole of our country—all its great interests and its precious hopes, its future distinction and glory, were inscribed with his last thoughts and aspirations.

It has been said—proclaimed from the press, and perhaps from the pulpit—that the Whig party has disbanded and gone, and that its career is closed. Attempts have been made to form new parties and new combinations, growing out of those unfortunate differences to which I have alluded. In the North many of our people have been excited to an unfortunate degree by the occurrences of the last few months. Politicians and demagogues have seized upon these circumstances to exasperate the public mind, and have wrought upon the feelings of the people until too many look upon this Union and on Federal institutions with indifference; and in important States, ever since the unfortunate repeal of the Missouri Compromise, there has been a tendency and disposition among too many men in both sections of the Union, to take extreme, impracticable, and reprehensible grounds of opinion, one section against another, and one part of the Union against the other, to see which shall obtain the mastery in the great struggle for power and ascendancy. For one, gentlemen, I have resisted and shall resist long as life lasts every attempt to divide this country into geographical and conflicting sections. (Cheers.) Let us labor with patriotism, with fidelity and zeal, to bring the people back to a just view of their national obligations, and to lead them to stand up in their might and forbid the reckless schemes and designs of agitators in both sections of the Union from being consummated. Let us persuade them, if it needs any power of persuasion, that we are still one people, that we have one common possession which we have inherited from our ancestors, and that this great patrimony we are bound to preserve unimpaired, and deliver it over to our successors without any diminution or infringement.

Gentlemen, I deny that the Whig party is disbanded. (Cheers.) It still exists—weakened and shattered, to be sure, by desertions from its ranks to the enemy; but there is still a patriotic band extending over the whole length and breadth of this nation, ready to come forward and serve their country under that glorious and time-honored banner. Let us proclaim here to-day that the Whig party exists; that it must and shall be reorganized, and continue to stand its ground as the great conservative power in this country, to make war against usurpation and corruption, and to continue this Government upon that basis and policy which was intended by the framers of our Constitution.

Let us again proclaim and reiterate the uniform principles which have actuated the Whig party from their organization—that we are not only a free representative government, but a just government—a government that shall respect justice and right in its intercourse with all the powers of the earth, guided by conservative principles and good faith in all its transactions—a government which shall not represent the North or the South, the East or the West, but shall be a government for our whole country, one and indivisible. (Cheers.) Let it go forth that we still contend for the principles of Clay and Webster, (renewed cheering,) and that we will not cease our efforts until those great principles shall be adopted which are necessary to secure protection to American interests, industry and commerce, and all the various concerns of this wide-spread country. (Cheers.)

A committee on permanent organization was then appointed, which reported

PRESIDENT.

HON. EDWARD BATES, of Missouri.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Pennsylvania—Col. John Baxter
Massachusetts—Hon. L. V. Bell.
Louisiana—Jas. W. Thompson
Connecticut—C. V. Krevals
New York—J. A. Hamilton
New Jersey—Hon C. C. Stratten
Maryland—E. F. Chambers
Virginia—W. Robertson.
North Carolina—W. A. Graham
Alabama—B. A. Holt
Mississippi—C. A. Fort.
Louisiana—Dr. G. W. Campbell
Ohio—Allen Trimble.
Kentucky—H. T. Duncan
Indiana—Jno. Shanklin
Tennessee—W. Coleman
Illinois—J. H. Matheny
Missouri—Gov. W. C. Lane
Florida—John Finney.
Arkansas—J. A. Holbrook
Georgia—G. T. Dortie.

SECRETARIES

Ohio—Z. Anderson.
Connecticut—J. M. Townsend.
New Jersey—H. T. Jones York.
Tennessee—B. H. Kennedy.
Missouri—J. H. Charles.
New York—G. Huntingdon.

These nominations were unanimously adopted, with enthusiastic applause at the announcement of each name. On motion, Messrs. Haskbrouck, of New York, Chapman, of Maryland, and Pendleton, of Virginia, were appointed a committee to conduct the President to the Chair. He ascended the platform amid loud cheers and clapping of hands.

It was then moved that a committee of one from each State represented be appointed to draught resolutions and an address, which was carried

Pennsylvania—David Paul Brown.
Maryland—William Schley.
Connecticut—James M. Townsend.
Georgia—James W. Jones.
Massachusetts—George Lunt.
Alabama—H. H. Armstrong.
Kentucky—S. S. Nicholas.
New York—Samuel B. Ruggles
Arkansas—J. H. Graham.
New Jersey—Judge Randolph.
Ohio—H. S. McFadden.
Missouri—Edward Biddle.
Illinois—David A. Brown.
Louisiana—George Helme.
North Carolina—Geo. W. Mordecai.
Tennessee—John L. Safferaus.
Mississippi—W. [redacted] Strong
Delaware—John C. Clark.

On motion the convention then took a recess until 5 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Business Committee not being ready to report a number of speeches were made. Among others by Gov. Graham, Mr. Granger, Mr. Rives, Mr. Janney and Mr. Lunt. Gov. Graham's speech will appear in our next.

THURSDAY MORNING.

The President of the Convention called the meeting to order at a few minutes past ten o'clock, and their deliberations were prefaced by invoking the Divine blessing, Rev. Mr. Carnahan, pastor of the Associate Presbyterian church, being present and performing that duty. The galleries were filled to overflowing at an early hour, with ladies and gentlemen, thus giving a most animated appearance to the scene. The Committee, since last evening, have had the borders of the Convention enlarged and every member had a comfortable seat.

A delegate from Maryland, whose name we could not learn, remarked that in order to occupy the time before the Committee on Resolutions was ready to report, he had no doubt that the Convention would be happy to listen to a few remarks from Mr. Pearre, of Allegany county, Md.

Mr. Pearre accordingly spoke at some length and when he concluded,

Mr. Conrad, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, remarking that they had been unanimously adopted by the Committee. They were read to the Convention, and each resolution was received with much applause; but when the name of Fillmore was announced as their choice for the Presidency, the wildest enthusiasm was manifested.

Resolved, That the Whigs of the United States now assembled in convention, in the name of their reverence for the Constitution and Union, their unalterable attachment to the National Union, and their fixed determination to do all in their power to preserve it for themselves and their posterity. They have no new principles to announce, no new platforms to establish; but are content broadly to rest where their forefathers have rested, upon the Constitution of the United States, wishing no safer guide, no higher law.

Resolved, That they regard with the deepest anxiety the present disordered condition of our national affairs in a portion of our country ravaged by civil war, and large sections of our population embittered by mutual recriminations; and they distinctly trace these calamities to the culpable neglect of duty by the present national administration.

Resolved, That the government of these United States was formed by the conjunction in political unity of wide spread geographical section, materially differing not only in climate and products, but in social and domestic institutions—and that any cause which shall permanently array those sections in political hostility, and organize parties founded only on geographical distinction, must inevitably prove fatal to the continuance of the National Union.

Resolved, That the Whigs of the United States declare as a fundamental article of their political faith the absolute necessity for avoiding geographical parties. The danger so clearly discerned by the father of his country, in "parties founded on geographical distinctions," has now become fearfully apparent in the agitation which is convulsing the nation to its centre, and which must be arrested at once if we would preserve our Constitutional Union from dismemberment, and the name of America from being blotted from the family of civilized nations.

Resolved, That without adopting or referring to the peculiar doctrines of the party which has already selected Mr. Fillmore as its candidate, we look to him as a well tried and faithful friend of the Constitution and Union. Eminent alike for his wisdom and firmness, for his justice and moderation in our foreign relations; for his calm, pacific temperament, well becoming the head of a great and enlightened government, for his devotion to the Constitution in its true spirit; and his inflexibility in executing all laws passed under its authority; but, beyond all these attributes, in possessing the one transcendant merit of being the representative of neither of the two sectional parties now struggling for political supremacy.

Resolved, That all who revere the Constitution and love the Union must take alarm at the attitude assumed by two of the great parties in the field in the present Presidential canvass; the one claiming only to represent sixteen Northern States of the Union, the other appealing mainly to the passions and prejudices of the Southern States; and that the success of either of those factions must add fuel to the flame which now threatens to wrap our dearest interests in one common ruin.

Resolved, that the only remedy for evils so appalling, is the support of a candidate pledged to neither of the geographical sections now arrayed in political antagonism, but holding both in just and equal regard. We congratulate the friends of the Union that such a candidate exists in Millard Fillmore, of the State of New York.

Resolved, That in the present exigency of public affairs, we are not called on to discuss any subordinate questions of administration in exercising the constitutional powers of the government; it is enough to know that civil war is raging and the Union is in peril, and to proclaim our earnest conviction that the restoration of Mr. Fillmore to the Presidential chair will furnish the best, if not the only, means of restoring peace to the country.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the nomination of Andrew J. Donelson, of Tennessee, for the office of Vice President, regarding him as a national, conservative patriot, faithfully devoted to the constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That the spontaneous rising of the whigs throughout the country—their prompt rally in support of our highest National Interests, and the spirit here displayed sufficiently attest the National importance of preserving and reinvigorating their party organization; and that a National Whig Committee of one from each of the States be now appointed by the President to call any future convention, and generally promote the effective organization of the party thoughout the United States.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published and respectfully submitted by this convention to the people of the United States.

Mr. Machette, of Pennsylvania, moved that the resolutions be laid on the table and printed.

The question being taken on laying the resolutions on the table, only two voices were heard in the affirmative, while the whole voice of the Convention shouted an emphatic "No!"

Mr. Banks, of North Carolina, hoped that the resolutions would be read and voted upon separately. He hoped the resolution nominating Mr. Donelson would be stricken out.

A delegate called for the reading of the resolutions, stating that he had not been able to hear them; and they were again read.

Mr. Banks then again rose and said:

Mr. President—The North Carolina delegation instruct me to say that that State shall not cast a fire-brand into the deliberations of this assembly. [Great applause.] Sir, upon consultation with that delegation, I have been reminded of a remark which was once made by the immortal Clay, that he possessed in common with most men the attribute of courage, but there was one species of courage that he did not possess, and that was courage to cast himself in the path of the glory and honor and prosperity of his country. [Cheers.] I, sir, do not possess that kind of courage which will induce me to cast myself in the way of the honor and prosperity and success that awaits the action of this convention. I have consulted my political father, him for whom I cast my first vote in 1840—Gov. Morehead. [Applause.] I have no doubt that if I had consulted others, the same result would have been attained.

Sir, in conclusion, I have but one word to say. Four years ago, I was sent by the people of N. Carolina to cast the vote of that State for Millard Fillmore. To-day I am the only delegate who was then present from that State. I was not then permitted to cast that vote for Millard Fillmore, and as my honorable and distinguished colleague (Gov. Graham,) yesterday alluded to the fidelity of the sons of North Carolina, comparing it with the fidelity of woman, I will take this opportunity to relate a little anecdote which occurs to me illustrative of what I conceive to be the fixedness of purpose that should animate not only the members of this Convention, but the great Whig party. A lady, upon a certain occasion, had a little quarrel with her husband, such as sometimes will occur in the best regulated families. He had been a tailor in early life, but had grown rich, and was very unwilling to have any allusion made to his ever having used the scissors, in his humble occupation. Well, he had a quarrel with his wife, and he ducked her in the mill pond, but she would persist in saying "scissors!" So he kept ducking her head under water, but she continued obstinate, and when she came to the surface of the water she would repeat the offensive designation. So he held her down to the water until it ceased to bubble from her mouth, but no longer being able to speak, she crossed her fingers to imitate the motion of the scissors, and represent the fact that he was a tailor. [Great laughter.]

Now, sir, having said so much, and probably being the only foreigner that is a member of this Convention, I will say that I have not been seduced by the intimations that have been hell out from any quarter, but remembering the faith that I acquired in the land of the mountain and the mist, I have stood by the old Whig banner, and I hope to live and die in the Whig cause. [Great applause.] Two long years I have felt as if I was not considered an equal of many of those by whom I was surrounded; but thank God, the Whig Convention of the Union has assembled, and when here in a Convention of Whigs from all quarters of the Union—being a man of foreign birth, but the proudest moment of whose life was spent in taking the oath of naturalization—a Scotchman by birth, but an American from choice, thank God that I can stand here and feel that I am regarded as a man and brother. Sir, the patriotic spirits of the land have again arisen, and are prepared to go forth to battle in behalf of Whig principles, fighting for the perpetuity of the Union and the Constitution under which we live. [Applause.]

The motion to strike out the resolution endorsing Mr. Donelson was accordingly withdrawn.

The question was then put on the adoption of the resolutions as reported, and they were unanimously adopted, this announcement was received by the audience with tremendous applause; after which three cheers were enthusiastically given for Millard Fillmore and three more for North Carolina.

A gentleman in the gallery then exclaimed "Three cheers for the Whig Convention!" which were given by the audience in the most enthusiastic manner.

The National Committee was appointed, the usual closing resolutions adopted, and at 4 o'clock the Convention adjourned *sine die*, the members joining in the common ratification meeting then held in Monument Square.

Singular case of Spontaneous Combustion.—The London Times narrates a series of occurrences in the town of Bedford, England, which greatly excited public curiosity and puzzled the wiseacres. On a recent night an alarm of fire was raised in that town, which was found to proceed from a house where the servants, in the absence of the family, had been thoroughly cleaning with a view to rid it of vermin. In furtherance of this design recourse was had to fumigation by means of burning sulphur. The sulphur was duly ignited and the vessel placed in what was deemed a safe position—the middle of the room—and the room vacated. About two hours thereafter it was discovered that the sulphurous fluid had escaped from the vessel, fired the floor, and eaten its way through the boards. The fire was extinguished, and all was deemed safe. This was on Tuesday night. On Saturday evening the head of the family returned, and on retiring to rest, and having innocently thrown his damp stockings on the carpet, what was his astonishment on seeing them ignite! Something like a panic seized the household, but at length their fears were pacified, and they went to rest. The next day, (Sunday,) while the master was at church, fire was again discovered in the house. It was suppressed, but in the course of the day no less than thirty fires broke out in different parts of the house in the presence of most respectable and intelligent persons. Says the Times:

"Every part of the furniture in every room of the house appeared to be charged with some mysterious, self-igniting gas. Smoke issued suddenly from cupboards, large and small, from almost every drawer, and even from boxes of linen and woollen materials which had not been opened for some length of time prior to the Tuesday's fire. Some of the statements made before the coroner are so startling as to be nearly incredible. One gentleman laid his handkerchief upon the sofa, when it forthwith ignited. Another gentleman, while discussing the marvels of the day and washing his hands, discovered that the damp towels on the horse in the bed room were on fire. A lady, anxious to prevent further mischief, had a short time previously examined a box containing articles appertaining to female apparel, and, pronouncing it safe, had shut it up, but on going to remove it felt that it was hot, and on re-opening it discovered the contents in a blaze. But it is impossible to enumerate all the strange fantasies played by this subtle and mysterious fire. Of course suspicion was soon awake, but the closest investigation afforded no ground on which to rest the surmise of foul play."

On Monday the same phenomena, somewhat abated, reappeared, and it was found that the greater part of the property in the house was charred or burnt to tinder. A fire coroner held an inquest upon the subject, and all the above mentioned incidents, with others were deposed to. A lengthy investigation was had but the evidence failed to account for the singular occurrences. The evidence of two medical gentlemen who had witnessed the phenomena, however, indicated a most remarkable and important class of truths in chemistry. Without venturing to give a formal solution of the matter, these gentlemen were of opinion that the sulphurous fumes, in connexion with the gas of the charred wood, had charged the entire house with inflammable gas, which in cases of friction, in others by electricity, had been from time to time ignited.

The Earth and the Sun.—Some German papers are endeavoring to prove that the distance between the earth and the sun is increasing annually, and argue from it that the increasing humidity of some summers and the loss of fertility by the earth are to be attributed to this circumstance. In the course of six thousand years from the present time they assume the distance will be so great that only an eighth part of the warmth we now enjoy from the sun will be communicated to the earth, and it will then be covered with eternal ice.

Improving the Quality of Iron.—A process has been devised in England for improving the quality of iron in its manufacture. To effect this a mixture of any of the purer oxydes of iron, combined with combustible material, is introduced into the moulds, when the molten iron is run, producing thereby a chemical action by which the nature of the pig iron is changed in such a manner that after the process of puddling it is more easily changed into mealleable iron. The quality is also much improved, and by the addition of other oxydes, &c., either at the time of introducing into the chills or moulds or subsequently, may be changed. The oxydes of zinc and tin are also found valuable in improving the quality of certain kinds of iron. The oxyde of tin produces closeness of grain, hardness, fineness of texture, and the iron is well suited for surfaces that are subject to much wear. Certain salts of the metals, and the oxydes of the earthy bases, such as those of calcium, barium, &c., are also found useful in the conversion of pig iron into malleable iron.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.

The Asia has arrived with dates to 6th inst.

Cotton had advanced 1-16 a 1-8. The sales of the week reached 85,000 bales of which speculators took 15,000, and exporters 9,000.

Flour has declined 1s a 2s per bbl; wheat 3d a 6d per bus; and corn 1s per quarter. The weather was fine for agricultural purposes. Provisions were dull and unchanged.

The Royal British Bank of London had failed.

Consols were quoted at 95.

The ship Ocean Home came in collision with another vessel, and sank, off Liverpool, with the loss of 70 lives.

LATER DESPATCH.

The Royal British Joint Stock Bank had done a large business, having branches in several other places. They are three hundred stockholders, all of whom are personally liable, but the assets of the institution are so confused that little will be entailed upon all concerned.

The Times says that though the English harvest is abundant, there is no prospect of prices receding to a point injurious to the agricultural interests. The Continental harvest reports are still more favorable.

The American ship Ocean Home was found from Rotterdam to New York with emigrants. The captain and twenty others escaped.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.

Central American Treaty.—The proof of the treaty on the Central American question between Great Britain and America, has been received from Mr. Dallas by government.

The treaty with Siam has also been received.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 18.

New York Politics.—The bolting "North Americans" repudiate any connection with the Republicans, and have determined to call a convention at Rochester.

An Incident.—During Mr. Polk's canvass of the State a rich scene occurred at a tavern in Franklin county, where he stopped. Two sons of the Emerald Isle, late importations, having heard that Mr. Polk was there, wished to see him. Pat makes a wager with his partner at a pint of whiskey, which was readily taken, that he could not only see Mr. Polk, but dine with him. Pat enters the dining room, meets the porter, and asks him for "that gr-reat mon Misther Polk that's going to be Governor of the State." "You cannot see him, for he and three other gentlemen are dining at present." "Och! I've come tin mile out of me way to see him?" "You can't see him, I tell you!" "Well, just open the door a wee bit yar, and let me peep in?" "Well, there he is—that man with a long head at the end of the table." As soon as the door was open Pat run up to the table with, "How are yees, Misther Polk? I'm plazed to see you, an I've come tin mile out of me way to do it." "You are very welcome," replied Mr. Polk, and went on finishing his dinner. "What news did you bring from Ireland?" "Well, yere honor, the latest news I know of was a cow that had five calves." "Why, that's very strange, my friend, a cow having only four teats." "How did the fifth calf make out?" "The lord love yere honor, it done as I'm doing now." "How's that?" "Standing here looking on, while the other four of yees is feasting yerselves." "Sir down, Pat, you shall have some dinner." Of course Pat sat down and eat a hearty dinner, in the course of which he drank two glasses of wine. "Now, Lord love yer honor, when I return to ould Ireland I can tell the people there that I ate dinner and drank three glasses of wine with one of the greatest men in the United States." "How can you say that, when you have drank but two?" "Yis, yere honor, I know that, but I know you will not let me go home with a lie in my mouth." Of course Pat drank the other glass of wine and then left, showering his blessings on Mr. Polk till outside the door.—*St. Louis Republican.*

FALL TRADE, 1856.

B. F. PEARCE

IS NOW OPENING, a large and desirable Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

consisting in part of

Black and Colored Silks,
English and French Merinos,
Plain and Figu'd Delaines, some beautiful patterns,
Black and Fancy Alpacas,
Edgings and Insertings,
Collars and Undersleeves,
Cactus and Whalebone Skirts,
Jaconet, Nainsook, Swiss and Plaid Muslins,
French, English and American Prints.
Cloths and Cassimeres,
Satinetts, Jeans and Tweeds.
Plaids, Linseys and Kerseys,
Carolina and Marlboro' Stripes,
Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
White and Colored Flannels,
Drillings and Tickings,
Irish Linens, good assortment,
Linen Table Cloths, Towelings and Napkins,
Shawls, Cloaks and Mantillas,
Extra quality of Bed Blankets,
Ribbons, Belts, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.

ALSO,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes and Umbrellas; a general assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

and every variety in the YANKEE NOTION LINE, which will be sold at a small advance for CASH, or on time to punctual customers, either at WHOLESALE or RETAIL. All are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

B. F. PEARCE.

Hay St., Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1856. 35-tf

100 ounces QUININE, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Aug. 27. 34tf

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

FALL STOCK, now receiving, by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Aug. 27. 34tf

Professor Wood's Hair Restorative,
for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
Aug. 27 34tf

THE GREAT
SOUTHERN CIRCUS.
THREE GREAT SHOWS IN ONE!
G. N. ELDRED, Proprietor.
HIPPODROME, ANIMALS & CIRCUS.
Will Exhibit at Fayetteville, Friday and Saturday, October 3d and 4th.

CARD.

G. N. ELDRED

PROCLAIMS to the South that as a return for the generous patronage that has ever crowned his efforts to please, he has this season combined

THREE GREAT SHOWS!

and engaged the world renowned FRANCONI HIPPODROME TROUP to appear in conjunction with his splendid ANIMAL EXHIBITION & GREAT SOUTHERN CIRCUS! CLOWNS, SAM LONG and JOHN PETERSON. LEADER OF THE BAND, C. YOLANDT, which is a sufficient guaranty for the excellence of the Music. Making in all the most complete, interesting and satisfactory entertainment ever seen under any Pavilion, and the best FIFTY CENTS SHOW ever offered to the people of the Republic!

S. HENDRICKS, Agent.

The above Company will exhibit at David D. Allen's, Sept 29th; at Elizabethtown, Sept. 30th; at Lumberton, Oct. 1st; at St. Paul's, Oct. 2d.

Sept 18. 40-tc

FAYETT[illegible]

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. [illegible]

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. [illegible], 1856.

Arriving here last evening I [illegible] tor of North Carolinians at the Girard [illegible] which is rather a shabby house, [illegible] renovated, apparently, since [illegible] and the table very poorly supplied. [illegible] ever, the most popular house [illegible] surprising that Philadelphians [illegible] something better. The Girard [illegible] great a house in its day and which has [illegible] so many thousands from our State [illegible] pulled down, for the purpose of [illegible] in its stead.

At the Girard, I met a gentleman [illegible] State who is interested in the Deep River [illegible] who called my attention to the following [illegible] from the Philadelphia Inquirer. I [illegible]

"*Gas Coal.*—Every day discloses [illegible] tant discovery in our mineral wealth. [illegible] tion has been called by a friend to [illegible] of sundry Gas Coals which will be [illegible]

From these analyses it is apparent [illegible] Bituminous Coal from *Deep River, Chatham County, North Carolina*, is very [illegible] cent. richer in Gas than any Coal [illegible] America; and indeed it yields more [illegible] rior quality than the English. [illegible] our cities are generally lighted [illegible] the New York Gas Companies [illegible] English Coals at a cost of $3.75 per [illegible] North Carolina Coal, we are assured, [illegible] delivered at $4, or even less, and [illegible] ton *profit* may be made on it.

It is surely a matter of gratulation [illegible] ourselves in possession of an article [illegible] as Gas Coal, of a quality superior to [illegible] goods, and this that we are independent [illegible] foreign supply. Our [illegible] this North Carolina Coal will be [illegible] in three or four months, and will [illegible] own way to the public favor.

The analysis referred to [illegible] omitted in the Inquirer, but I [illegible] as follows:

[COPY.]

NORTHERN LIBERTIES GAS WORKS,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. [illegible], 1856.

May 2, 1855.—Tested [illegible] from City Gas Works, at request of [illegible] ome, which gave 16 candle feet of Gas [illegible] inferior coke. Time 1 hour and 15 minutes.

At same, 1 lbs. of Canal Coal gave [illegible] Gas of good illuminating power. Coke [illegible] in quantity, but of good quality.

20th May 1855.—5 lbs. Middletown Coal [illegible] 18 cubic feet of Gas of tolerable illuminating power; coke moderate. Time 1 hour and 5 minutes.

June 5, 1855.—5 lbs. Cross Hill Coal [illegible] 16 feet of Gas, with tolerable coke.

June 15, 1855.—5 lbs. Allegheny Coal [illegible] 18 feet Gas, fair illumination, and large [illegible] of coke, inferior quality.

June 25, 1855.—5 lbs. Pittsburg Coal [illegible] 19 2-10ths feet of Gas of good quality [illegible] good in quantity and quality.

August 24, 1855.—5 lbs. Lingan Coal [illegible] feet of Gas. Coke fair in quality and [illegible]

8th Sept. 1856.—Tested 5 lbs. Coal [illegible] lbd. received from City Gas Works, on [illegible] Hon. H. Wahlich, which gave 24 cubic feet Gas of good illuminating power. This Coal from Chatham county, North Carolina.

E. LANING, Superintendent.

[Taken by permission from the Test Book at Office of Northern Liberties Gas Works, of Philadelphia, 5th Sept. 1856.]

Opposite to the Girard, on the board wall of a vacant lot, are some enormous pictures of the most revolting scenes in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." They are painted with considerable skill, and so large that they can be seen by the gas light from the Hotel; and numbers of persons are gazing at them whenever I looked out last night. The pretext for putting them there, I understand, is, that one of the Theatres is performing Uncle Tom's Cabin, as dramatised. But the belief is, that the pictures were placed there for the purpose of annoying Southern men, of whom there are crowds constantly at the Girard House. Any way, it is a melancholy evidence of the change of feeling in the country, which is so rapidly leading to that precipice over which Mr. Webster had no desire to look, in a vain attempt to penetrate the future of the dismembered fragments of a great Republic.

If I lived here I would endeavor to get up an opposition picture or two. A representation of one of those cases which will sometimes occur even in this *ultra humane* region, of parents whipping their own children to death; or of turning a sick servant out into the streets, to die of illness or starvation, or of troops of women fleeing off from their own husbands and children with the husbands of other women,—all of which are wofully common here among people who have no toleration for a Southern institution of which they know nothing and with which they have rightfully no concern. But "madness rules the hour," and fanaticism will have its own way.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17.

I was interrupted whilst writing at Philadelphia, and will add a few lines from this place where I found, on arrival yesterday afternoon, throngs of gentlemen from all parts of the country, come to attend the Whig Convention, which meets this morning. There were Delegates present last night from 25 States, and more are expected this morning. It is probable that nearly every State will be represented.

From North Carolina, there are about twenty Delegates, including Governors Morehead and Graham, Hon. John H. Bryan, Hon. Jas. T. Morehead, Ralph Gorrell, Charles L. Hinton, Geo. W. Mordecai, Jas. Banks, Edw'd Yarborough, Parker Rand, B. A. Kittrell, Thos. F. Jones, Francis Nixon, Wm. Thompson, and six or eight others. At a meeting of the Delegation last night, Govs. Morehead and Graham were selected to represent the State at large, and Messrs. Bryan, J. T. Morehead, Jones, Hinton, Gorrell, Hale, Mordecai, Kittrell and Hoskins to represent the Districts. The others, as alternate Delegates, will have seats in the gallery.

I find a very cheerful feeling existing among

...Delegates. They are gratified once more to ... Whigs, and to contemplate a re-organiza... of that patriotic party, indifferent as to ..., but full of hope to bring its influence, as a ... minority, to bear upon the policy of the country.

There will be none but *Whigs* in the Convention, care having been taken to keep out all who have quit the party to join any other.

I had the pleasure of meeting last night with two of the Editors of the "American," and learned from them that theirs is the only *Whig* paper in Maryland, (as the Observer is the only one in North Carolina,) all the others in both States having gone over to the K. N's. I was glad to hear that the American is very flourishing, having vastly increased its circulation within the last year or two.

P. S. The Convention assembled at 12, and has just adjourned, near 3 o'clock. The mail will close in a few moments, so I must send this off, without waiting to describe the meeting. There were 4 to 600 Delegates present. The papers will furnish particulars as to officers, &c.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17, 1856.

At the afternoon session of the Convention, the Committee on Resolutions not being ready to report, some time was spent in perfecting the list of Delegates; and then vociferous calls were made in the Hall and galleries, for Graham! Graham! Though taken by surprise, as it has never been customary to call out speakers on the first day of a Convention, and before there was any matter prepared for action, yet Gov. Graham rose and delivered an admirable speech, in admirable style, set off by his fine personal appearance—so that in all respects we had reason to be proud of the impression made by our State in his person. He was repeatedly applauded and cheered. And when he avowed the purpose with which he had come to the Convention, to nominate MILLARD FILLMORE, the applause was loud and long continued, ending in a general rising of the Members to their feet, shouts and waving of handkerchiefs and hats. It was a moment of unbounded enthusiasm, and MILLARD FILLMORE was thus nominated by acclamation, without waiting for resolutions. Gov. Graham then went on to speak in simple yet eloquent terms of the purity of Mr. Fillmore's administration, with which he had been connected as a member of the Cabinet; of his moderation, his firmness, his justice, his Nationality. It was nobly said, and fell upon grateful ears.

After Gov. Graham sat down, the Hon. Francis Granger of New York, was called on to respond, and delivered an able and eloquent speech in very fine style. Then calls were made for Virginia, and Alexander Rives of that State, spoke eloquently and in the main appropriately. His manner and voice were very fine. With the characteristic modesty of a Virginian, however, he closed by calling for a speech from another Virginian, Mr. Janney, who rose and spoke without saying any thing noticeable. After that, Massachusetts was called for and Mr. Geo. Lunt, a lawyer-poet, delivered a speech abounding with beautiful figures, earnest national sentiments, but showing some opinions of government in which I do not concur.

The Convention then adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

There was an immense concourse of persons present, as in the morning.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17.

There is much to gratify my pride as a North Carolinian in the character of our Delegation as well as in the consideration shown for it by the Convention. Two incidents, out of many, will prove this. The room had been arranged for two Delegates within the railway—one for each Congressional District and Senator. When New York marched in, nearly 100 strong, and Virginia 45, the arrangements were disarranged, and Virginia complained that she had not had sufficient seats assigned her. This produced a reply from the Chairman of the Maryland Committee, who said he had not looked for such an assemblage of Whigs, and had been mortally afraid of empty seats. But he would make room for the Virginians, if Maryland had to go out of doors. Gov. Morehead then, in a few happy words, alluded to the number of North Carolinians who were outsiders. His remarks brought down the house with three cheers for North Carolina, and brought likewise a handful of the blue tickets, which admit *all* our Delegates to the privileged seats on the floor. A gentleman of Baltimore told the Chairman of the Maryland Committee that the North Carolina delegation is the ablest in the Convention.

Again: When Judge Bates was announced as permanent President, loud cheers arose. Next followed the names of the Vice Presidents, which were received with silent approbation, until the name of Gov. Wm. A. Graham of North Carolina was read, and that brought forth a round of applause, in the Convention and among the immense crowd. Afterwards Gov. Trimble's name and no other were received with a like mark of respect.

The Delegation selected Gov. Morehead for the Committee on Resolutions, but he declined on account of having other engagements this evening, which would prevent his meeting with the Committee. Mr. Mordecai was then selected.

The speeches of Gov. Hunt and Judge Bates were well received. The hall is so large, and there were so many thousand persons present, that I could not hear all of either speech.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.

The proceedings and speeches in the Convention to-day have been both deeply interesting and highly satisfactory in all respects but one. That in particular, in which quite a number of members of the Convention as well as myself dissented from its action, was the nomination of Mr. Donelson for Vice President. The first expression of assent to this came from the venerable Gov. Trimble of Ohio, one of the Vice Presidents of the Convention. I could not hear distinctly what he said, but believe that he made no motion. Mr. Machette of Penn. also opposed the nomination of Donelson. Then followed the speech of Mr. Banks, which was so well spoken in every way, manner and matter, as to command the most earnest attention of the whole Convention and galleries, and whose motion to strike out the resolution nominating Donelson was promptly followed by a good many cries of "agreed," "agreed." But it was evident that the majority was opposed to striking out, some, perhaps, (though I doubt,) because they approved of the nomination, some because it would be ungracious to strike out what they would have been glad had not been put in, but most, I suppose, because those who voted for Mr. Fillmore, as the members unanimously intended to do, must of necessity vote for Donelson along with him, and therefore he might as well be named in the resolution. For these reasons I approved of the course of Mr. Banks. His motion to strike out gave to many, including myself, an opportunity to express our feeling that the nomination of Donelson was scarcely more acceptable than would have been the nomination of Mr. Buchanan or any other democrat, and therefore that it was a nomination "not fit to be made," by Whigs; and his withdrawal of the motion was so handsomely done as to bring the whole body of the members to their feet, with a round of cheers for the old North State. I may here mention, that soon after Mr. Banks had spoken, he was waited upon by some of the Virginia delegates with a request that he would speak at the great mass meeting to be held in Richmond on Monday and Tuesday next, the 22d and 23d. He was obliged to decline the invitation, on account of business which would detain him in Baltimore.

I have not time, of course, to write out for the Observer the speeches and proceedings. These will be better reported by the Baltimore papers, particularly by those able and exceedingly enterprising papers the American and Patriot, from which, I doubt not, the material matters will be copied into the Observer. All I desire is to record those incidents which appear likely to interest my readers. Among these, I may mention, that soon after the resolutions had been adopted by an enthusiastic and unanimous "aye!" and by cheer upon cheer, the house and galleries rang with calls for "Morehead! Morehead!" I was glad to see the noble form of our old war-horse rise to respond. But before he could utter a word, a *modest* gentleman from New York, who had not been called for, was speaking at the top of his voice. After he closed, the calls for Morehead were renewed, and after several annoying interruptions to adopt resolutions, &c. he did speak, at first I thought with less power than of old, doubtless owing to the annoying interruptions to which he had been subjected; but as he warmed with his subject he reminded me of the campaign of 1840, and of his powers as an orator then, it is needless to tell any body in North Carolina. I do not agree with him that this Union can never be dissolved, but I most heartily respond to his *wish* that it never may be, and that its existence may be perpetual.

Besides Gov. Morehead's, there were numerous other speeches, some very good, and some rather indifferent, but every thing passed off in the happiest manner.

When it was proposed to constitute the Maryland delegation a committee to prepare for publication the proceedings and speeches delivered during the Convention, Gov. Graham moved to amend by confining the publication to the proceedings. It was unusual to publish speeches, and would swell the pamphlet to an unnecessary size. Thereupon rose the Hon. Hiram Ketchum, one of the most distinguished of the New York delegates, who said that the speeches were the very things he wanted published. He wanted to have printed the speech of Gov. W. A. Graham, of North Carolina, which contained so noble and just a tribute to the public and private worth of Millard Fillmore. This pleasant *argumentum ad hominem* was conclusive, and the original resolution was adopted amidst great good humor.

I may here remark that it is not known or believed that a single individual who ever belonged to the American party was a member of the Convention. It was intended to be, and it *was*, a Convention of Whigs, and nothing but Whigs, so that its action might legitimately address itself to the favor of members of that party throughout the land.

Another thing I will remark, that in the course of the two days' session, and the numerous speeches, I did not hear, in any speech or conversation, a single word uttered to which the most jealous Southern man could take exception. It is evident that the Whig party at the North has been purged of its sectionalism, and that those who remain true to it, are *national* men, true to the country and all its parts. For one, I am content to belong to such a party, however powerless as to numbers.

The Mass Meeting this evening in Monument Square is the greatest assemblage, I am told, ever seen in Baltimore. It far exceeds any thing ever seen by me elsewhere than in New York. I have only time to say, that after making my way through the crowd, and listening to parts of the speeches of the Hon. Mr. Goggin of Va., of Mr. Granger of N. Y. and of Mr. Banks of our town, and of Mr. Hutchins of N. Y.—the speaking going on at three different stands—my weary limbs could stand no more of fatigue, and I retired to my lodgings, from which I can still hear the shouts of the multitude, and occasionally the voice of an orator. A friend informs me that Governors Morehead and Graham spoke with great effect after I left.

The stand erected for the occasion is one of the most tasteful and beautiful things I ever saw. It is a Temple of Liberty, supported by eight Doric columns, surmounted by an immense transparency, about 50 feet high, and on which is painted the coat of arms of the United States and of each of the thirty-one States, with other beautiful adornments, the whole illuminated by hundreds of gas lights, the gas pipes being laid for the purpose throughout the whole edifice. This structure alone is said to have cost $1000, being a small part of the expense to which the patriotic Whigs of Baltimore had gone to do honor to the occasion.

In conclusion, my readers may desire to know what is the prospect? I can only say, that the strongest possible assurances were given by the Delegates from those States, that Mr. Fillmore will carry New York, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, Delaware, and Florida. That a decided belief was expressed that New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, and Missouri, would follow their example. Whilst it was very positively asserted that if Mr. Fillmore did not get Pennsylvania, Mr. Buchanan certainly could not. In the face of the late election, the North Carolina delegation could not truthfully promise her vote, but they do not regard the case as desperate. The vote at Presidential elections is always small and if even those who voted for Gilmer will go to the polls in November, they can carry the day. But Mr. Fillmore has far more strength than that, if we can only get it out.

DEATH OF LIEUT. OCHILTREE.—The many friends of Lieut. DAVID OCHILTREE, of this town, have heard with the greatest regret of his death at Panama, on the 24th ult.

Letters from the officers of the U. S. Mail Steamer Columbus, of which Mr. Ochiltree was first officer, speak in the highest terms of his correct habits, generous disposition, and the many excellent qualities of head and heart, by which he had acquired the respect and friendship of all with whom he was associated.

THE COTTON CROP.—From W. P. Wright's, New York Broker, Circular, we learn that the total receipts of cotton for the year ending Aug. 31, 1856, were 3,527,845 bales, being the largest quantity ever sent to market during a single year. Of these above 300,000 bales were of the preceding year's crop.

The receipts at the various ports were as follows:

	1854–5.	1855–6.
New Orleans,	1,282,644	1,661,433
Mobile,	454,595	629,738
Florida,	136,597	144,404
Texas,	90,737	116,078
Georgia,	378,694	389,445
S. Carolina,	499,272	495,976
N. Carolina,	26,139	26,089
Virginia, &c.,	38,661	34,073
Total crop—bales,	2,847,339	3,527,845

The exports to foreign ports for 1855–56 were:

	1854–5.	1855–6.
To G. Britain,	1,549,716	1,921,386
" France,	409,931	480,637
" N. of Europe,	135,200	304,005
" Oth. frn. pts,	149,362	248,578
Total bales,	2,244,209	2,954,606

The stock on hand on the 1st inst., is less than usual, viz:

	1855.	1856.
New Orleans,	39,425	6,995
Mobile,	28,519	5,005
Florida,	166	74
Texas,	2,062	623
Savan'h and Aug'a,	3,857	3,331
Charleston,	2,085	3,144
Virginia,	550	842
New York,	56,846	34,657
Other North. Ports,	9,846	9,500
Total bales,	143,336	63,171

The consumption in the United States, which cannot be accurately determined, was in the neighborhood of 800,000 bales.

Prices at New York, during the cotton year just ended, have averaged about ¾ of a cent higher for middling uplands (North Carolina quotations) than during the year preceding. For 1854-55 the average price was 9½; for '55-6 10¼.

The next year's receipts are estimated at from 3,000,000 to 3,300,000 bales.

BECOMING MODERATE.—The Democracy started the Presidential campaign with the expectation, real or pretended, that Mr. Buchanan was to walk over the course, carrying all the Southern and nearly all the Northern States. They are beginning to make more moderate calculations. The elections in New Hampshire, Connecticut, Maine, Iowa and Vermont, have very far from realized their anticipations. And the Richmond Examiner, commenting upon the results in uniformly democratic States converted into free-soil States by a union of men of all parties, says that its party can now only claim Pennsylvania and California at the North! So that the Democracy have not now the slightest expectation of Buchanan's success; for Pensylvania and California added to his Southern vote will lack a great deal of electing him.

It will not be very long before we have a little light upon this calculation also. Pennsylvania is very far from certain for Buchanan. And California, it is more than probable, will cast its vote for Fremont. The Know Nothing and Locofoco parties in that State, are, as we have understood from its citizens, pretty well broken down. The Know Nothings, said our informant, had fallen into the hands of some of the worst politicians of the Whig and Democratic parties, and had been used up by them. Whilst the Democracy had been broken up by the Vigilance Committee, who, in shipping off the ballot box stuffers and other such characters, had rid the State of *their* useful men.

But besides all this, the California people are more interested in the building of the Pacific Rail Road, than in our federal politics. Col. Fremont and his party have declared in favor of that road, and the Democratic party against it. It is easy to see that this will exercise great influence on the election in that State.

Whilst the chances of Buchanan, at the North, have been going down, Mr. Fillmore's have improved. Few doubt that he will carry New York, with its 35 votes; and there is great reason to believe that he will succeed in Massachusetts and New Jersey. The vote of New York, alone, added to the vote of the Southern States, would elect him. And if our Democratic friends are sincere in their often expressed desire that the South should present a united front for the strongest National candidate, why do they not urge a union upon Mr. Fillmore?

THE ALLEGED INDIANA FUSION.—A story has been going the rounds of the Democratic press that the supporters of Fillmore and those of Fremont in Indiana had united upon the same electoral ticket. The story was told with so bold an air, the circumstances so precisely stated, that we were somewhat inclined to attach credit to it.

It first appeared, so far as we know, in the Washington Union, credited to an Indiana Fillmore paper. Thence it was transferred to the lesser lights of Democracy all over the country, among others to the Nashville Union; in which it appeared credited to the New Albany Tribune, a leading Fillmore paper. The Editor of the Nashville Patriot suspecting fraud, enclosed the article to the Tribune, in which it is republished and pronounced a forgery, no such article having ever appeared in its columns, and no such fusion having ever taken place. The electoral tickets are entirely distinct. The candidates for State officers are the same.

BUCHANAN AND BRECKINRIDGE.—The Raleigh Standard is very angry that its State exchanges have dared to copy a paragraph, from the Philadelphia Bulletin, concerning the recent visit of Mr. Breckinridge to Mr. Buchanan. And the Standard copies a paragraph from the Pennsylvanian indignantly denying that any proposition had been made for Buchanan's withdrawal. The Pennsylvanian's denial of the story is made with such bitterness, and its own character has always been so bad, that it creates the impression that there was foundation for the Bulletin's statement. We hope not however. For as we stated in noticing the matter, and have heretofore urged, the withdrawal of either Mr. Fillmore or Mr. Buchanan would ensure Fremont's success.

BLACK REPUBLICANS ABROAD.—The European newspapers announced the success of Mr. Banks in the contest for the Speakership, as the triumph of a Negro. They were misled by the term *Black* Republican.

Another name by which Mr. Banks's party is distinguished has proved a stumbling block to our brethren of the quill across the water. "Nigger Worshippers," as the national press at the North style their opponents, the abolitionists, are converted in France into "*Adorateurs des Negres*," "Negro Worshippers," "a religious sect," as the Paris Patrie reports it, "likely to swallow up all other sects of the day"!

The Patrie records the fact in sober earnest as an extraordinary one, illustrative of this "fast age" in the United States. And to say truth the Patrie, though badly quizzed, is not so far wrong.

MARRIED,

In this town on the 18th, by the Rev. Adam Gilchrist Mr. A. JOHNSON, Jr. merchant of this place, to Miss FANNY A., daughter of Jno. D. Starr, Esq.

DIED,

At his grandfather's residence, in Robeson county, near Lumber Bridge, on the 18th instant, EVANDER JOHNSON, elder son of Hugh and Jennet Graham, aged 5 years, 10 months and 4 days.

Dear little Evander, why thy life so short?
The star of thy young life hath set
Ere yet the shadow of a sorrow's cloud
Had veiled its soft pure radiance.
It gently sank to rest into eternity,
Like some sweet little evening star.
The fragrant blossom of thy childish life
Had just but opened in the early Spring,
To close again when scarce thy boyish sun
Had kissed away the dew-drop gems
Of innocence that sprinkled on its leaves.
We shall roam on the banks of the stream of peace,
And bathe in its blissful tide,
And of the joys of our Heaven shall be
The little Evander that died. Com

At the Parsonage, in Lumberton, Saturday morning, the 13th inst., JAMES OSGOOD ANDREWS, son of Rev. C. P. and S. A. Jones, of the N. C. Conference, aged 10 years and 13 days.

On Town Creek, Brunswick county, on the 18th inst., CLAUDIA ELIZABETH, daughter of Jacob A. and Mary A. Evans, aged 9 months and 12 days.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—September 22.

BACON—	15	a	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	24	a	Cuba	45	a 46
CANDLES—F. F.	18	a 20	New Orleans	48	a 50
Adamantine	30	a 35	NAILS—	5½	a 5½
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed	$1 a	1 10
COFFEE—Rio	13	a 14	Tanners'	75 a	1 00
Laguira	14	a 15	SALT—		
St. Domingo	00	a 00	Liv'p. sack	1 50 a	1 60
COTTON—			Alum, bu.	0 00 a	0 00
Fair to Good	11	a 11½	SEED—		
Ordinary to mid.	9½	a 10	Flaxseed	1 25 a	
COTTON BAGGING—			Clover, prlb.	12½ a	15
Gunny		a 25	SHOT—		
Dundee	22	a 25	Com. pr bag	2 25 a	0 00
Burlaps	00	a 00	Buck	2 25 a	0 00
COTTON YARNS—			SPIRITS—		
No. 5 to 10	17	a 18	Peach Brandy	80 a	00
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Apple "	65 a	00
Bro. Sheetings	7½	a 8	N. C. Whiskey	00 a	
Osnaburgs	9½	a 10	Northern "	45 a	
FEATHERS—	35	a 40	N. E. Rum	60 a	65
FLOUR—			Jamaica "	2 00 a	2 50
Family	7 00	a 7 25	Fr. Brandy	4 00 a	6 00
Superfine	6 50	a 6 75	American Gin	75 a	80
Fine	6 25	a 0 00	Holland "	1 50 a	2 00
Scratched	5 75	a 0 00	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf	13	a
Corn	90 a	92½	Crushed	13	a 13½
Wheat	1 10	a 1 20	St. Croix	12	a 12½
Oats	45 a	00	Porto Rico	10½	a 11
Peas	65 a	70	New Orleans	10	a 11
Rye	90 a		TALLOW—	12	a 12
HIDES—Dry	10	a 00	TOBACCO—		
Green	4	a 5	Leaf	00 a	00
IRON—			Manufactured	8 a	15
Swedes, co. bar		a 6	WHITE LEAD-	$24 a	$24
Ditto, wide		a 7	WINDOW GLASS—		
English	0	a 5	8 x 10	$2¼ a	$2½
LARD—	16	a 17	10 x 12	$2¾ a	00
LEAD—	8½	a 00	WOOL—	17	a 18

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Full up to quotation.

Cotton—The manufacturers having a partial supply dropped out of the market, so that it gave way to present quotations.

Flour steady.

Corn—No change.

Brandy and Whiskey have both advanced.

Yellow Dip Turpentine 2 25, virgin 2 35, hard 1 00. Spirits 35.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Virgin Turpentine 2 85, hard 1 30. No transactions in Spirits and market quiet. Rosin 1 15. Cotton 11¼.

At New York, Southern Flour 7 to 7 85. Middling upland Cotton 11¼. Spirits 43, receipts large.

At Charleston, Cotton 10 to 12, as in quality. Corn 80 to 85. Flour 7 to 7 50.

Total receipts of cotton 28,482 bales, against 60,037 last year. Decrease 40,605 bales.

Head-Quarters 33d Reg't N. C. Militia,
FAYETTEVILLE Sept. 20, 1856.

THE Commandants of the Several Companies of the 33d Regiment North Carolina Militia are hereby ordered to make their annual returns to the Colonel of the Regiment, at this place, on or before the 15th October next.

By order of the Colonel Commanding
C. E. LEETE,
Acting Adjutant.

Sept. 20. 41-3w
Town papers copy 3 weeks.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. Sept. 19, Str Magnolia, with Passengers, and Goods for Ray & Pearce, B Wooten, W D Antony, J W Lett, C E Leete, J C Poe, J Kyle, F & H Fries, R Jones, E W Willkings.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. Sept. 20, Str Fanny, with Passengers, and Goods for C E Leete, J McPherson, H L Myrover, Powers & Co, B Rose, J Kyle, B Wooten, J H Pritchett, J G Cook, Drake, Parker & Co.

Banks' Line. Sept. 19, Str Grist, with goods for S T Hawley & Son, W Winslow, E H. Wharton, B Rose, G W Williams & Co, D Murphy, J C Thomson, Beasley & Houston.

Cape Fear Line. Sept. 22, Str Flora McDonald and Tows, with goods for W Draughon, G W Lawrence, J A Pemberton, J J Leach, M W McNair & Son, J Worth, T Low & Co, Andrews & Randle, J A Montgomery, S J Hinsdale, D Murphy, C T Haigh & Sons, Worth & Utley, Vestal & Pike, N R R Buffalo, M., J S Carver, J McP., Vestal & Watson, G Brandt, R H Transom, E Lilly, E & L Russell, Mrs A A Brooksbanks, J F Bradley, G W Williams & Co, A G Thornton, D Hackney & Son, D Gee, G W Johnson, Murchison, Reid & Co, J & G W Marsh, S C & L Fox, J Rose, Smitherman & Spencer, J J C, W Overby, Union Manf Co, A H McNair, C J Jones, A A McKethan.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Sept 18.—Schrs Pathfinder, Sea Ranger, and F Nickerson fm New York, Lavinia fm Beaufort. 19.—Schrs Sea Bird and A J DeRosset fm New York, Storm Cloud from Savannah, C H Rogers fm Phila. 20th—Schr Araminta from Baltimore.

COUNTY FAIR.

THE Third Annual Fair of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society, will be held at Fayetteville on the 29th, 30th and 31st of October next.

The buildings and other arrangements for holding the Fair were completed last year, and the accommodations are amply sufficient. This section of country is capable of making it, and we trust it will make it, a Fair that will be unrivalled by any in the State.

At the last Annual Meeting of the Society, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to the citizens of other Counties, who have so generously aided us by their presence and contributions to our late Fair, and that we extend to them a cordial invitation to join with us in our succeeding Fairs, and compete with us for the Premiums awarded to the productions of general industry.

Resolved, That every member of the Society should feel bound to contribute something to our Annual Fairs, and to use his influence in promoting its objects.

JOHN P. McLEAN, Sec'y.

Sept. 22, 1856. 41-1t
Town papers 1t

John A. Pemberton

HAS just rec'd one of the most desirable Stocks of **Silk and Fancy Staple Goods.** ever offered by him, embracing all the newest styles of

Ladies' Dress Goods,

Such as Plain and col'd Moir Antique Silks, Rich Ombre Satins, Striped and plain Silk Valencia, Poplinett Robes, Plain and Brocade Merinos, Plaid, Plain, and rich Fig'd French DeLains, and a great many other new styles. Also, a large Stock of Velvet, Cloth, and Silk Mantillas, Cloaks and Talmas. Bay State, Stella Plush and Tittie Shawls. A great variety of the latest styles of

PRESS TRIMMINGS,

French Embroideries, Honiton Lace Collars, every color of the best quality of **Kid Gloves** and Gauntlets for Ladies and Gents. A few very handsome patterns Worsted curtain Damask, with trimmings to suit, some very handsome Oil Window Shades

ALSO, FOR GENT'S WEAR.

Black, Blue, and Olive Broad Cloths, Black and Fancy Cassimeres and Vestings. A very large Stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

For **Men, Youths and Boys,** made in the latest styles and *Workmanship warranted.*

The above Stock was selected with great care as regards style and prices, and will be offered at wholesale or retail, on very accommodating terms. The public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. J. A. PEMBERTON.

Sept. 20, 1856. 41tf

Gentlemen's Furnishing Establishment.

THE undersigned is now receiving, direct from New York, his Fall and Winter Stock of CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS.

Having taken unusual pains in the selection of his Goods, he flatters himself that his Stock will compare favorably with any in the market.

Having set out with a determination to sell Goods upon reasonable terms to prompt paying and Cash customers, he feels that the experience of the past justifies him in asserting, that all Goods sold by him will give entire satisfaction as to style and price.

His Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz.

Cloth, Beaver, Tweeds and Cassimere Coats,
Do do do do Over do,
Every variety of style of Vests and Pants,
Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts (Linen and Merino,)
Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

All of which he hopes to be able to sell at as early a day as possible.

All persons who owe me for purchases previous to July last, are earnestly requested to pay up, and keep up their and my good name.

JAMES McPHERSON,
Hay street, opposite E. Glover's.

Sept. 22, 1856. 41-3m
Town papers copy 3 mo.

FISH on Consignment.

25 BBLS. MULLET, in first rate order, newly put up, and of the best quality. Just rec'd. Also, a few bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL. For sale by B. ROSE.

Sept. 22, 1856. 41-3t

OIL.

PURE Winter Sperm OIL; Lamp, Linseed, and Tanners' Oil. A new supply, for sale in quantities to suit. Apply to B. ROSE.

Sept. 22, 1856. 41-3t

To the Ladies of Fayetteville.

MRS. JAMES GIBSON respectfully informs the Ladies of Fayetteville, that she intends carrying on the DRESS MAKING business at her residence on Maiden Lane, where she will be glad to wait on the Ladies, and warrants all work done by her to fit and give satisfaction, and hopes to merit a share of public patronage. All orders will be thankfully received.

Sept. 20, 1856. 41-3t
Carolinian copy.

Head-Quarters, 4th Brigade,
SUMMERVILLE, N. C., Sept. 19, 1856.

THE Brigadier General has appointed the following gentlemen as his Staff, who will take rank and be obeyed accordingly:—

Jno. A. Spears, Aid-de-Camp;
Ben'j. F. Shaw, Brigade Inspector;
Allen A. Cameron, Quarter Master.

A. D. McLEAN, Brig. Gen.
4th Brigade N. C. Militia.

1t
Town Papers copy.

By order of Col. F. J. Faison that the next Battalion Muster shall take place in Clinton, on the 3d Friday in October next. The Drill Muster to be held on the Thursday preceding the 3d Friday in October, and Court Martial on the Saturday next after the 3d Friday in October, ordered by the last Court Martial that the upper and lower Battalions be united in one, to muster in Clinton on the 3d Friday in Oct. next.

EVERETT PETERSON, Adjutant.

Sept. 3, 1856. 41-4TO

COAL! COAL!!

500 TONS BEST RED ASH now landing, and a supply kept constantly on hand by T. C. & B. G. WORTH.

Wilmington, Sept. 20, 1856. 41-2m

LAND FOR SALE.

1100 ACRES OF LAND lying on upper Little River, in Harnett County, well timbered and well located for the Turpentine business. It will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply soon to the Subscriber at Fayetteville.

WM McL. McKAY.

Sept 22, 1856. 41-tf
Carolinian copy.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration, *pendente lite*, on the Estate of Alex. Clark, deceased, at September Term, 1856, of Harnett County Court, hereby requests all persons indebted to the said Estate to make immediate payment.

FURTHER NOTICE.

On Friday the 10th of October next, I shall offer at public sale at the late residence of the said Clark, deceased, all the Stock belonging to said Estate, including Horses, Hogs, Sheep and Cattle, among which are some very fine Beef Cattle; also Farming implements and other Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture, together with the crops of various kinds, and other articles of personal property.

The Negroes belonging to said Estate will be hired out until the first day of January next.

Terms of sale: Six months' credit, with bonds and approved security.

BENJAMIN F. SHAW,
Adm'r *pendente lite.*

Sept. 17th, 1856. 41-3t

ROBESON LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, Five Hundred and Fifty-three Acres of Land, situated in the county of Robeson, on the Camden Stage road twenty-one miles from Fayetteville.

The land is of a superior quality, and is particularly adapted to the growth of cotton. The fences, houses and fixtures are all new and in good repair. If not previously disposed of at private sale, the land will be sold at public auction, on the premises, to the highest bidder, on Wednesday, the 15th of October next.

N. A. McLEAN
Sept. 15, 1856. 1t

NOTICE.

STEAMER MAGNOLIA, Capt. Stedman, is again at her post, and will run on the line as heretofore,—leaving Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays, at 15 minutes after sun-rise; and Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. F. MARSH, Ag't.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1856. 1t

1900 *Acres of Land for Sale.*

I WILL sell from One to Thirteen Hundred Acres of Cape Fear River Land, lying twelve miles above Fayetteville, on the East side of the River. There are about Two Hundred Acres of cleared Land in fine condition. The aforesaid Land is not inferior to any in this section of the country, and is offered lower than any such land can be bought for in this or any of the neighboring counties—as I am DETERMINED to sell. The choice of three very healthy and desirable sand hill places for a residence can be made, from one to one and a half miles from the Plantation,—one of these contains 200 acres of Pine Land, with a good two-story dwelling and all necessary out buildings, all new. Another tract contains 300 acres, with a task of new turpentine boxes, and is without improvements. A third tract contains 85 acres fine choice ridge land, partially improved. The neighborhood is very good, and the situation is healthy, pleasant and altogether desirable. The Northern Plank Road runs through each of the sand-hill tracts, and the plantation or river land has the advantage of a choice cow and hog range. Address,

NEILL McDUGALD,
Kyle's Landing, Cumberland, co., N. C.

Sept. 16, 1856. 41-3m s

The Old North State in 1776—Second Series, being Revolutionary Incidents and Sketches of Character in North Carolina, by Rev. E. W. Caruthers, D. D. Price $1 25.

Just received. E. J. HALE & SON
Sept. 18.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina to alter the boundary lines of Harnett County, and to amend the supplementary Act establishing said County.

Sept. 16. 41-3w

NOTICE.

MY wife Jane Wilson having left my bed and board, without just cause or provocation, this is to forwarn all persons from harboring or employing her, or crediting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting. JOHN WILSON.

Sept. 15. 3tpd

FOR SALE.

1,000 TO 1,200 Acres of Farming and Turpentine LAND in Harnett county, known as the Parker & McNeill lands, joins William Harrington's lands on upper Little River. There is some 200 acres of the best quality of low grounds on the River. The uplands are heavily timbered with pine, and are within six miles of the Fayetteville and Western Railroad. A bargain may be had for cash, or endorsed Notes at Bank. T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Sep. 20, 1856. 41-6t

A CARD TO OUR PATRONS.

OUR arrangements for Fall and Winter will enable us to offer *extraordinary inducements* to the purchasers of **SUPERIOR CLOTHING** and **DRESS ARTICLES.** Mr. Baldwin is now in New York selecting from the newest importations for the trade, and will give his attention for some weeks to getting up such a stock of Clothing as can only be found at the CITY CLOTHING STORE.

Our CUTTER being in New York, will give us advantages over any previous Season in the way of selecting the choicest Materials, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, for the CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

The Stock of UMBRELLAS will be one of the largest ever opened in Wilmington, and are bought exclusively for Cash, COUNTRY MERCHANTS will find it at least 10 per cent to their advantage to buy of us.

An examination will be all that is necessary to satisfy judges of staples and workmanship.

SCOTT & BALDWIN,
Proprietors of the City Clothing Store, 58 Market St.

Wilmington, Aug. 21, 1856. 5tf-4wl

NOTICE.

Forwarding and Commission Business.

A Reports are in circulation that I have discontinued the Forwarding and Commission Business at this place, I take this method of stating that it is false. I have not, nor do I intend doing so.

JOHN S. BANKS,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 28, 1856. 39-1mt

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

July 1, 1856. 35 tf

Fresh Supply!

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Pure Liquors, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, to which he invites the attention of Physicians and others. Orders from the Country friends promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed both in regard to quality and price.

J. N. SMITH, Chemist & Druggist,
Nor. West cor. Market Square

Sept. 8, 1856. 37-3m

Head Quarters, 4th Brigade N. C. Militia.

SUMMERVILLE, N. C.,
Sept. 15, 1856.

THE Commandants of the several Regiments composing this Brigade, are hereby ordered to parade their respective Commands at the following times and places, for the purpose of Review and Inspection, viz:

43th Regiment, at Carthage, Moore Co., Tuesday Nov. 11th, 1856.

64th Regiment, at J. W. McNeill's, Harnett Co., Thursday Nov. 13th.

33d Regiment, at Fayetteville, Cumberland Co., Saturday Nov. 15th.

32d Regiment, at Clinton, Sampson Co., Tuesday Nov. 18th.

41st Regiment, at Elizabethtown, Bladen Co., Thursday Nov. 20th.

58th Regiment, at Whiteville, Columbus Co., Saturday Nov. 22d.

A. D. McLEAN, Brigadier General
4th Brigade N. C. Militia.

Sept. 17. 40-2w

NOTICE.

25 TONS Peruvian Guano.
1 new two-horse Wagon,
1 do three-horse do.
For sale by WORTH & UTLEY
Sept 8. 87-

J. C. Thomson

Is now receiving a large and complete STOCK OF Goods in his line, viz:

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

To all varieties of which he offers for sale at low prices for CASH, or to punctual dealers on time.

He returns his thanks to his customers for their liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same.

J. C. THOMSON,
Market Square
August 27, 1856. 86tf

LAND FOR SALE.

On Saturday, the 18th of October, the subscriber will sell at the door of the Court House in Fayetteville, Cumberland county, on the Cape Fear River, 2 miles below Fayetteville, a valuable tract of land containing one hundred and seventy-five acres, more or less.

W. J. HONROE.
Sept 4. 86tf

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE AND LOOKING-GLASSES.

I HAVE received my Fall Stock of the above articles. My assortment is ample to suit purchasers from the Country, to whom I have before referred, and to whom I offer inducements in the way of low prices and accommodating terms.

W. N. HUTCHISON
Sept 3. 86tf

NOTICE.

WILL SELL LANDS for taxes due for 1855 to the 30th of September next, to the highest bidder for cash, if not sold privately. The said Lands lie in Moore county, joining Harnett county, on the waters of Cape Fear River. The said Lands will Pine Barr and the owners can be found on the premises. The said Lands contains ten hundred and eighty acres.

COLIN McKAYEN
Aug. 27, 1856. 85tf

SELAH, a Collection of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Chants, Choruses, &c., by Thomas Hastings. Just rec'd

E. J. HALE & SON
Aug 18.

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE!

STARR & WILLIAMS are now receiving a very large STOCK embracing every thing in the Dry Goods line with

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Silk, and Straw Bonnets, Umbrellas, and Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

Which they will sell CHEAP for Cash or approved Notes, at WHOLESALE only. We invite Merchants visiting this market to examine our stock.

H. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.
August 27, 1856. 86tf

O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 4 doors above the old stand on Old Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars

and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles promptly, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the late J. HOUSTON & OVERBY to call with Overby or Houston as they are supplied to settle the firm's debts.

August 27, 1856. 86tf

A CARD.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public and acquaintances, that he has taken the Store lately occupied by Mr. Donahoe, on Gillespie Street, near the Market, where he intends to keep on hand a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Hats, Hardware, Cutlery, and Fancy Goods,

which he will sell low for Cash.

L. BRANDT.
Fayetteville, Aug 27. 86-2m

Fayetteville & Albemarle Plank Road. Dividend No. 2.

A DIVIDEND of $3 per share on the State stock, and $1 per Share on the individual Stock of this Company has been declared, payable on the 1st inst.

JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y.
Sept. 1, 1856. 85

FOR SALE CHEAP.

7 SECOND HAND BUGGIES in good repair.

A. A. McMETHAN

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving my Fall and Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

These goods were bought late in the season and consequently at reduced prices. My Stock of **BOOTS & SHOES** is complete, on hand a large assortment of extra sized Blankets, Kerseys, &c., &c., &c., and will command a

Bliss' Old Stand, near the Cape Fear Bank. JOHNSON.
Nov. 12. 92tf

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of changing my business, I offer for sale my PLANTATION on the east side of Cape Fear River, about 4 miles from Fayetteville, on the Old Carthage road, at the Ferry. The Plantation contains about 400 acres, 150 of which are cleared and under good fence, and the balance is heavily timbered with Pine and Oak. The Land is well watered, and is in a high state of cultivation, and is well adapted to the growth of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Potatoes, &c. There is a good Dwelling House, Kitchen, Negro Houses, Gin House, Screw, Stables, &c., on the premises. The Land will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years, with interest from date, if desired. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or to Messrs. McKay & Cook, Fayetteville.

Sept 1, 1856. 85tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Plantation, lying on the waters of Little River, in Cumberland county, about 12 miles from Fayetteville, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Averasboro', containing about 600 acres, about 200 of which are cleared and under good fence, and the balance heavily timbered with Pine and Oak. The Land is well watered, and is in a high state of cultivation, and is well adapted to the growth of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Potatoes, &c. There is a good Dwelling House, Kitchen, Negro Houses, Gin House, Screw, Stables, &c., on the premises. The Land will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years, with interest from date, if desired. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or to Messrs. McKay & Cook, Fayetteville.

Sept 1, 1856. 85tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE are now receiving our Fall Stock of Boots and Shoes, Misses' Boots and Children's Shoes, which we will sell low for Cash.

E. HAWLEY & SON

MONEY.

WANTED, for which CASH and good rates of interest will be given, FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for six months, or a longer time if desired. Security will be required, and the money must be secured by a mortgage on property worth double the amount, or by the endorsement of two responsible persons. Apply at this Office.

Aug 18. 84tf

ROBERT D. GREEN,

(LATE GREEN & WEAR,)

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

R. D. GREEN begs to return his sincere thanks to the public for the kind patronage so liberally bestowed upon the late Firm, and informs them he has bought the interest of J. S. Wear, and will continue the business in all its branches at the old stand, under his entire superintendence.

N. B. All Watches left with him for repair will be taken apart in the presence of the owners, and the necessary repairs pointed out to them and a written contract given for the same, which work will be warranted for two years.

On hand and for sale now, the most correct and complete selection of CLOCKS and other time pieces that has ever been offered to the public in North Carolina, which he will sell at New York prices, and also warranty for two years.

All debts due to and by the late firm will be paid and received by R. D. GREEN

August 25, 1856. 84-tf

LAURENBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE 3rd Session of this School will commence on Tuesday the 15th day of July next, under the supervision of the Rev. Geo. B. Scott, M. A., of the University of Edinburgh, (Scotland, Principal,) assisted by Mrs. Scott in the Primary Department.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott have both made Teaching the business of their lives, and from the experience which the Trustees have had, during the past year, of their zeal, fidelity, and success, in the discharge of the duties of their profession, they confidently recommend them to Parents and Guardians, as pre-eminently qualified to temper, interest, and expeditiously for the instruction of students, in all the branches of an English, Scientific, Classical, and Commercial Education.

The Trustees respectfully invite the public to examine the system pursued in the School.

Terms—$25, $30 and $35, per Session, of five months. French, Spanish and Latin, if desired without extra charge. Board can be had with the undersigned in the Boarding House adjoining the School, or in private families in the village. Washing and room lights extra.

No deduction except in cases of protracted illness. Tuition fees and Board invariably paid in advance.

D. C. McINTYRE, Sec'y.
Laurenburgh, Richmond co., N. C., July 5, 1856. [18-tf

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will resume its operations again on MONDAY, the 8th of SEPTEMBER.

The charges will be the same as they have been for the last year. Board $10 per month, including washing, lights, &c.

L. C. GRAVES, A. M., who has served us so long and efficiently as Principal of the Institute, now also has charge of the Steward's Department, which results in fully sure that this department will be conducted to the entire satisfaction of all.

Mr. Stradella will continue in charge of the Musical Department, and Mrs. Stradella the Department of Painting, &c.

H. A. BIZZELL,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.
Clinton, July 25, 1856. 80-tf

GOLDSBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 2d of July, 1856, and ends on the 3rd of June, 1857.

Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CROSS, late of Chapel Hill, Professor of Mathematics.

And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.

Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., $50 00 per session.
Tuition in Primary Department, $20 00
Collegiate Department, $30 00

One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all commercial branches.

Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.

Three Lectures of scientific subjects will be delivered each month.

We are making every effort to render the School, in point of advantages and cheapness, as high as to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half, every one acting in view of placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.

We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or to

WM. R. LANE, Pres't Stockholders.
Dec. 13, 1854. 57-tf

SHEMWELL HOUSE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year, and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage so long received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.
March 25, 1856. 86-tf

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE.

THE subscribers have in Store a good assortment of Goods in the GROCERY and HARDWARE LINE, which will be sold wholesale or retail, or bartered for country produce, on terms the most reasonable. A small lot of SADDLERY for sale cheap.

Give us a call. G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

N. B. Any County friends in the country having business to transact in this place, such as renewals, &c., can have it done on the usual terms, by sending same to

G. W. I. G.
Fayetteville, Sept 27, 1855. 89tf

BEDSTEADS! BEDSTEADS!!

JUST received from the Manufacturer, Ira Hersey, a supply of

BEDSTEADS

Various patterns, and made of good seasoned timber. These Bedsteads are manufactured in this place, and can be sold to dealers as low as they can be got from the North. Call and examine.

A. M. CAMPBELL.
April 8. 94-y

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 120 Acres, known as the

MUMFORD SWAMP.

About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the

Valuable Brick Store and Lot

near the Market Square occupied by Mr. John A. Williams.

A large and Valuable lot, fronting on Donaldson, Mumford and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Square, which could be divided into several Building Lots very near the new Female High School Buildings.

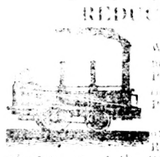
Also, the Stable and Carriage House, fronting on Mumford street.

Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford streets.

All the property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.

THO. J. CURTIS.
Oct. 10, 1855. 43-tf

REDUCED FARE.



Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore, Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. 1

SELLING AT COST.

BEING desirous of closing our present business, we offer our remaining STOCK OF GOODS AT COST, *for Cash*.

Those indebted to us will please make immediate payment.

COUNCIL, BAY & CO.
Aug. 16. 81-tf

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 20, 1855. 70-tf

BENJAMIN R. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

MAY be found at the office formerly occupied by Walter A. Huske, Esq., on Bow Street.

Will attend the Counties of Moore, Cumberland and Robeson. And obtain Bounty Land and Pensions under the various acts.

March 15, 1856 81tf

W. A. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

CLERK AND MASTER IN EQUITY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

May be found at the Equity Office, in the Court House.

Sept. 29, 1855. 38-tf

J. A. SPEARS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ATTENDS the Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Wake and Johnston.

Feby 20, 1856 78-1yr

Address, Taylor, Harnett Co., N. C.

"LAW COPARTNERSHIP."

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Law Copartnership, and will practice in the Courts of the following counties of this State: Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Harnett, and the Supreme Court.

J. H. HAUGHTON
JNO. MANNING.

Pittsborough, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1856. 72tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess street, under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,

BOOKBINDER,

Jackson Street, opposite North of E. J. Hale & Son's Bookstore.

MUSIC, Magazines, and all descriptions of Books are bound in all styles in the best and most substantial manner, on terms, the same as at any place in the South. Persons wishing to know the prices of binding, will be supplied with a list personally or by letter.

Sept. 25, 1856. 38tf

Dr. K. A. BLACK.

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. E. J. Hale's Chemist and Drug Store.

Feby 7, 1856. 76-tf

T. C. WORTH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

June 10, 1856. 78-tf

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c

GREEN STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1856. 73tf

W. P. ELLIOTT,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchant

WILMINGTON, N. C.

June 10, 1854 4tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67

J. S. BANKS,

Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

July 1, 1856. 66-tf

S. M. THOMAS,

DEALER IN

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS AND SHOES, SHEETINGS, COTTON YARNS, KERSEYS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Corner Market and Gillespie Sts., Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec. 17, 1856. 62-tf

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.

Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 90-tf

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

HAVE just received a large and well selected assortment of

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES,

to which they invite the attention of Country Merchants.

March 17, 1855. 84-

J. C. POE.

DEALER IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

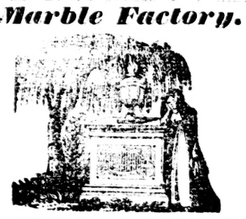
AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

May 26, 1855. 4-tf

Marble Factory.



By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1856. 64ypd

FREIGHTING

ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

AT a meeting of the Boat owners interested in navigating the Cape Fear River between Fayetteville and Wilmington,

On motion, D. McLaurin was called to the Chair, and R. M. Orrell was appointed Secretary.

On motion of James F. Marsh.

Resolved, That from and after the 1st day of January, 1856, **Cash will be required upon the delivery of all Freights** at Wilmington and Fayetteville respectively.

On motion of J. D. Williams,

Resolved, That each of the Steamboat Companies on the Cape Fear River, from and after the 1st of January, 1856, will carry Guano from Wilmington to Fayetteville at 10 cents per bag. Lime at 25 cents per cask, and ground Plaster at 50 cents per cask, and that a

REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

from the printed and established rates on all other articles will be made from and after that date, all Cartage and Drayage being paid by the shippers.

On motion of James Banks,

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the town papers.

D. McLAURIN, Chairman.
R. M. Orrell, Sec'y.
Dec. 24, 1855. 86-tf

FAYETTEVILLE

Classical Academy.

THE subscriber, having been appointed Principal of the Donaldson Academy, announces that the Institution will be opened on WEDNESDAY, October 1st.

It is his wish and intention to establish a Classical School of the highest grade, adapted to the wants of this community, and worthy of patronage from abroad. The location is healthy—the buildings and grounds ample and commodious. Strict attention will be paid to the preservation of proper discipline among the students, and parents and guardians residing at a distance are assured that the Principal will use his utmost efforts to exercise a salutary control over the morals of those entrusted to his care.

In the department of Instruction, he will be assisted by one or more able and experienced teachers.

Information concerning terms of tuition and board may be obtained by addressing

Rev. GEORGE McNEILL, Principal
Fayetteville, N. C.
August 22, 1856. 82tf

J. W. BAKER

HAS now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market, which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted Carriage Inside-room Furniture in setter, curled hair and shucks, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles, Side Boards, Bureaus, Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Not; Tables, all sizes; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

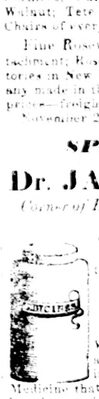
Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Aeolian Attachment, Rosewood Melodeons, from the 1st manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.

November 2, 1854 4tf

SPRING SUPPLY.

Dr. JAS. F. FOULKES

Corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, opposite the Fayetteville Hotel,



WOULD respectfully call the attention of his friends and customers to his complete stock of

DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

Oils, Paints and Dye-Stuffs,

Which he is now receiving, and will offer at prices as low as they can be bought at in this market. His object is to sell Medicine that can be depended upon, as he buys none but the genuine article.

Constantly on hand

Burning Fluid, Camphene, Spirits Turpentine, Alcohol, Brandies and Wines, (for Medical purposes,) Cologne Water, Citrate Magnesia, East India Castor Oil.

March 18, '856. 87-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1856.

Bryant Boswell and wife Catharine, Hampton Pond and wife Louisa K., Laura J. Tucker, William T. Tucker, Louisa R. Tucker, Charles E. Tucker and Alfred Tucker, who are minors and sue by their next friend Hampton Pond, *against* Martha Newsom, Spear Moore and wife Mary, William J. Williams and wife Sarah, William R. Baucum, James Baucum, Eliza Baucum, Sarah Baucum, Lucy Baucum, John Baucum and Elizabeth Baucum, who are minors.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that all the Defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the case heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in July, A. D. 1856, and in the 81st year of American Independence.

38*6t] J. WHITE, Clerk

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1856.

William Brantley and wife Ferebe, Richmond Lee, John Thomas and wife Annis, Manizie D. Lee and Wm. M. Lee, who are minors and by their Guardian Uriah Staten, *against* Bryant W. Lotharpand and wife Elizabeth.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Bryant W. Lotharpand and wife Elizabeth, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the case heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in July, A. D. 1856, and in the 81st year of American Independence.

38*6t] J. WHITE, Clk.

CAUTION.

THE public is hereby cautioned against trading for a NOTE of $700, dated some time in the Spring of 1856, payable nine months after its date, to W. & C. Clemens, signed by John N. McCall and E. J. Cain. Value not having been received for said note, I am determined not to pay it.

JOHN N. McCALL.
Aug. 18, 1856. 38*7tpd

BLANKS for sale at this Office

Look to Your Interest in Time.

THE Proprietor, after having the misfortune of getting burnt out, has re-built his Steam Saw Mill and is now prepared to furnish

LUMBER

at short notice, either in town or at the Mill, 6 miles from Fayetteville, on the Western Plank Road. I hope to receive patronage inasmuch as I am in the midst of the best heart Timber and can furnish any length from 10 to 42 feet long, which I hope will suit Steam Boat men wishing to get long timber at short notice. I also intend keeping Lumber at DALY & MARSH'S Store, who will sell out as my Agents, and forward bills for Lumber to me at my Mill. My terms for lumber shall be as favorable as any for the same kind of lumber. Those wishing to address me can do so at Manchester P. O., Cumberland Co., N. C.

DAVID KIVETT.
June 9, 1856 11-6m

$25 REWARD.

FOR the apprehension and delivery of my negro man PAGE, a bright mulatto, about 19 years of age; or for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him again. When he left me had on a brown Satinett Coat and Pants, makes a good appearance, and no doubt will pass himself as a free man; about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, weighs about 160 pounds, and had, at the time he left, a fellon on the middle finger of his left hand; has on his chin a goatee or long beard. I expect he will endeavor to make his way to Abingdon, Washington county, Va., where he was raised.

D. M. McLAURIN,
Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C.
Feb'y 4, 1856. 75-tf

LOST.

LAST Night, between the Market House and the Debbin House, a small PORTE MONNIA, containing about $25 or $30, consisting of two Five Dollar Gold pieces, three Two-and-a-Half Gold pieces, and four One Dollar Gold; also some small change and a bill or two. A suitable reward will be given for the recovery of the above described Purse and Money.

WM. McLEOD
Fayetteville, June 4, 1856. 10-tf

FAYETTEVILLE

Female High School.

FACULTY:

Rev'd WM. E. FELL, Principal,
JAS. H. COTTEN, Prof. of Languages and Mathematics,
FRAZ. J. HAHN, Prof. of French and Music,
Mrs. W. E. FELL, Assistant in Music,
Miss LIZZIE HATCHELL, Drawing and Painting,
Miss EMILY GUTHRIE, Assistant in Lit. Department,
Mrs. M. E. HORNE, Preparatory Department,
Mrs. SARAH A. LEWIS, Governess.

THE THIRD Session of this Institution will commence on MONDAY the 13th of OCTOBER next. The Scholastic year embraces 40 weeks, divided into Sessions of 20 weeks each. No vacation until the close of the Scholastic year. The course of study is extensive and our arrangements are complete. Parents and Guardians are assured that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. ☞ We beg that all the Students be present at the opening of the Session.

TERMS:

Board per Session,		$80 00
Washing, Lights, Fuel, Rooms, &c.,		10 00
Tuition, in Primary Department, per Session,		10 00
Academical Department, (first class,)		12 50
" " (second class,)		15 00
" Collegiate " English branches,		15 00
" " " Latin or French, each		10 00
" Academical " " "		6 00
" Music on Piano or Guitar, each		20 00
" Use of Piano,		2 00
" Wax work and Embroidery, each		5 00
" Drawing,		5 00
" Studies in Heads, Crayon and Pastille,		20 00
" Oil Painting,		20 00
Incidental expenses, fuel, &c., per Day scholar,		1 00
Graduating fee,		5 00

Board and Tuition to be paid one-half in advance and the other half at the close of the Session.

No deduction made for absence except when the pupil is confined by sickness two weeks in succession.

For further particulars address

WM. E. FELL, Principal.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1853. 85*tf

R. RAIFORD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 15, 1856. 88*tf

P. TAYLOR

IS now receiving his **FALL STOCK,** embracing a large and general Stock of

DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES,

GROCERIES, HOLLOW-WARE, CROCKERY and GLASS-WARE,

Which will be sold upon favorable terms, or exchanged for produce, hoping to see his friends and customers before they supply themselves.

Sept. 6, 1856. 87-3m

Mrs. C. J. WARD'S School will be re-opened on Wednesday the 1st of October 1856.

Sept. 8. 88*tf

Valuable Property for sale.

WISHING to locate in the country, I offer for sale the following valuable property. The premises on which I now live, containing 3 acres, situated in the north east of the town of Pittsboro', with a never failing spring of good water and 2 acres of first rate meadow land. The outbuildings are a three story frame dwelling house—including the basement, a double porch in front and an ell and piazza in the rear, containing seven large rooms with fire places, negro house, smoke house, &c.; yard and garden—all neatly paled in; the balance under a good fence with some 50 select young fruit trees. One other lot containing 1½ acres on Salisbury street, which has on it a large two story framed dwelling house with 5 rooms with fire places, 2 kitchens, smoke house, dairy, corn crib, stables, &c., all well enclosed. These lots are certainly the most desirable situations in or near Pittsboro', being of a grey soil and clear of mud in winter. Any other 1 acre lots fronting each other on Salisbury street, on which my Smith and Carriage Shops stand. The buildings are one large two story wood and paint shop, and one two story trimming and varnishing shop, one 1½ story lumber house, one carriage or sa. house 90 feet long and two smith shops, with a never failing well of good water, with a pump in the yard. One tract of land containing 220 acres on the Greensboro' road, 4 miles from Pittsboro', all wood land, lying very level and clear of rock, well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, tobacco, oats, &c., with a never failing spring of good water. One tract of 20 acres 1½ miles from town, all thickly timbered and fertile.

I have also on hand a large assortment of Ash, Poplar and Hickory lumber, with from $300 to $1200 worth of Carriage Trimmings, 6 sets of Smith Tools, a large lot of Wood Painting and Trimming Tools, a quantity of Paints and Oils, Paint Mills, Saws, Brushes, &c. I will sell at reduced prices. Any person wishing to carry on the Carriage making business will do well to call and examine the property, as a bargain can be had. The terms: One-third Cash or likely young Negroes, the balance on time to suit the purchaser.

If the above named property is not disposed of by the 20th of November next, it will on that day be sold or leased out with a large lot of new Buggies, Barouches, Rockaways, Wagons, and 8 Mules and Horses, with a variety of other property not here mentioned.

W. D. KIRKSEY.
Pittsboro', N. C., Aug. 25th, 1856. 85-3tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Special Term, June 1856.

Present: His Honor SAMUEL J. PERSON, Judge, presiding.

Sarah A. Bartlett *vs.* Richard C. Bartlett.

Petition for Divorce.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of his Honor, that the Defendant, Richard C. Bartlett, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is thereupon Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Cumberland, State aforesaid, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September A. D. 1856, and answer the allegations of the Plaintiff, or said Petition will be heard ex parte, and decree taken accordingly.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D. 1856.

38*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk,

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, [illegible] Term, 1856.

Absalom Sessions, Adm'r of [illegible] vs. William J. Sessions, [illegible]

Petition to sell Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Henry Pate and wife reside out of the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Henry Pate and wife to be and appear at the November Term, 1856, next ensuing this Court, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition shall not be granted.

Witness, William M. Sheppard, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday of August, A. D. 1856.

38*6t] WM. M. SHEPPARD, C. C.

WANTED

A GOOD COACH PAINTER, for which a liberal high wages will be given.

W. D. KIRKSEY.
Pittsboro', N. C., Aug. 28, 1856. 85-3tf

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

THE Subscriber, having rented the premises formerly occupied by A. B. Green & Co., in the rear of Messrs. Stedman & Horne, begs respectfully to tender his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding neighborhood, and will endeavor to execute any work intrusted to him with promptness, and to insure patronage, he has secured the services of a good workman, and will warrant all work done by him to be done well and of good quality.

Wagons of all sizes, Carts, and Drays made to order.

Particular attention paid to Horseshoeing and BLACKSMITH WORK generally.

WILLIAM KELLY.
Feby 4, 1856.

2,000 ACRES

Of Valuable Land For Sale

THE Subscriber, a resident of the State of South Carolina, offers for sale his PLANTATION containing about 2,000 Acres, situated on Cape Fear River, about 12 miles above Fayetteville, and known as the Rockfish Plantation, owned by Rev. David F. Wilson.

650 Acres of said land is cleared and under fence, in a high state of cultivation, and the balance is heavily timbered with Pine and Oak. The Land is well watered by Rockfish Creek, which passes through the Plantation, and is navigable for Flats to Cape Fear River, which is within a mile of the Plantation, affording a cheap and convenient means of transportation to market.

There are on the premises a large Dwelling House with five rooms and passage, and all the necessary outbuildings, a good Gin House and Screw, and a good Overseer's House, with every thing necessary for the comfort of a family. The Land is well watered with never failing springs of good water, and is in a healthy section of country.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call on the subscriber residing on the premises, or address him at Fayetteville, as he is desirous of closing the sale of the property as soon as possible.

Terms liberal.

Averasboro', N. C., April 9. 94-tf

1075 *Acres Valuable Land for Sale.*

THE undersigned offers for sale 1075 acres of LAND, containing [illegible] acres, purchased by [illegible] For fertility in the production of Cotton, Corn, Wheat and Oats, it cannot be excelled by any land in this State. It lies on the waters of Rockfish Creek, in every way. There are on the premises a large Dwelling house 2 stories high, and every other convenience, a good Gin and Screw, and a Grist Mill. There is about 70 acres of this land in a good state of cultivation, and the balance is well timbered with Pine and Oak on the ridges. To persons desirous of such a plantation, for this section of the country, it is not likely that we will ever offer a better one, or one that will be found to yield more to the hand that tills it. Another tract of Land containing [illegible] acres, lying half a mile south of Mount Gilead, in Anson county, on which there is a new dwelling, nearly finished, a good well of water in the yard, and a large crop of cotton and corn now growing. Also, another tract of Land, lying on Mount Gilead, containing 100 acres, fronting 20 rods on Cotton and six miles of Grassy Island, and described herein as the Fayetteville and Pitts. Road Survey, which is expected to contract soon.

Any person wishing to purchase such Land, do well to call on the subscriber soon, as he has a chance of getting a bargain. It is desirous of settlement, and as the growth of the country is such as can be found.

For further particulars, terms, &c., address the subscriber at Saint Pauls, N. C.

WILLIAM McNEILL.
Montgomery county, July 7, 1856.

FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between McVEA & EDMUNDLEY was dissolved by its mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm of McVea & Edmundley are left for immediate payment, particularly to the undersigned, who will be found at the old stand, prepared to settle the 1st day of [illegible] and meet their liabilities, and they hope that the same will be sufficient to settle up the business of the late firm without any further delay.

All persons indebted to the late firm of E. Lilly, who is authorized to receive and receipt for all accounts due the late firm, are requested to make immediate settlement with him, as he is desirous of closing the business of the late firm.

E. LILLY will in future carry on the DRUG BUSINESS at the old stand, where he will be glad to see his old customers and friends, particularly those who wish to buy good and cheap goods. He has just returned from the North in a few days and has now in store a large stock of goods.

E. LILLY.
J. LILLY.
August 8, 1856.

$50 REWARD.

THE above Sum will be paid to any person for the arrest and delivery to the subscriber, at Bennettsville, or lodge in some safe Jail, any negro man named [illegible] who is somewhere on the Cape Fear between Locks above Fayetteville and Campbellton. Said negro is 5 feet high, somewhat slender, light complexion, a sauey look, and front teeth very much decayed.

T. L. CROSSLAND.
July 22, 1856.

Valuable Plantation for Sale.

THE undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of Green Warren, deceased, will, on the 20th day of October next, at the late residence of said deceased, sell the large and valuable Plantation on the waters of Womacks, lying on Cape Fear river, about 12 miles above Haywood, adjoining the lands of Robert McCoy and others.

On this tract there are about three hundred acres of first rate low grounds, cleared and under good fence, and some get to cultivate, also, a large body of upland, suitable for the production of Corn, Wheat and Cotton. The low grounds are unsurpassed in the production of Corn by any land in the State. There is on the place a two story dwelling house, with fixtures for ginning, a good Screw, threshing machine, besides such other houses as are necessary on such a farm. The place is well watered, as to health as any in the country, having the convenience of steam boats passing daily from this place to Fayetteville and Wilmington.

In connection with this tract, will be sold a tract of Pine Land, well timbered, about one mile from the Plantation.

A credit of one and two years will be given, with undoubted security, with the exception of a small part of the purchase money.

J. A. WORTH, Ex'r.
Pittsboro', Aug. 25, 1856.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY about the 1st of [illegible] last, from the subscriber, living in Moore county, near Carthage, a negro man named ENOCH, a bright mulatto, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, 25 or 26 years old, has lost eight or ten front teeth very plainly when talking, and has a down look when walking, leans forward. It is supposed he is making about Daniel McQueen's in Robeson county, where he has a wife, or he may be lurking about Fayetteville, or he may have made his way to the Northern States, where he will no doubt try to pass himself off as free. I will give ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for his delivery to me, or TWENTY DOLLARS for his delivery to me in Fayetteville, or sufficient to convict any white person of enticing him away, or FIFTY DOLLARS for his delivery to me in Fay